The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3002. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

The Condition of Affairs in and About Washington.

Movement of Troops to the Relay House.

THREE THOUSAND MEN IN POSSESSION.

Gen. Patterson to March Through Baltimore.

A Movement Upon Harper's Ferry Expected.

Concentration There of the Virginia Forces.

MORE NEW-YORK TROOPS AT THE CAPITAL

The Union Meeting in Baltimore on Saturday Night.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 5.

Gen. BUTLER has been engaged here for two days, with Gen. SCOTT and the Secretery of War, arranging the details of some important movements.

When the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment were ordered yesterday to prepare for a march at any hour after 2 o'clock in the morning, no one knew in which direction they were to go, and the anxiety to learn their destination, with the hurry and confusion of so sudden a preparation for march, made the scene last evening in their quarters a very exciting and novel one. The men seemed much to prefer something to do than to be lying about the Capital with little exercise and a scarcity of food for want of means to cook it properly.

At a very early hour this morning they left the Capital, with all their baggage equipments, and proceeded to the dépôt, where they took the train for the Relay House. One regiment now at the Junction are ordered to join them at that point, and one from Annapolis. Two of the three regiments doubtless reached the Relay House at about noon. They are to have a full park of artillery from Annapolis. This will make about three thousand men at that point, and if needed they will be rapidly reinforced. Their destination, then, from that point is not positively known, but it is most probable that they are to coöperate with Fort McHenry and the troops sent around from Annapolis on Thursday, and Gen. PATTERSON on the Pennsylvania side, to open the route through Baltimore, and keep it open. This will concentrate about twenty thousand men near Baltimore, from whence to Harper's Ferry it is but a short distance.

Another, and probably the leading purpose of sending a force to the Relay House, is to check the Virginia movement at Harper's Ferry, from whence, by railroad, the forces now at that point could in a few hours be thrown into Baltimore, or set down at Annapolis Junction to embarrass the Government's line of communication.

It will be seen that even if Maryland wants peace, she must arm herself to preserve the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Virginia Secessionists who menace it, or else call upon the Federal Government to do so for her.

Western Virginia also, to whom the road in question has become an artery of social and commercial life, is arming for that purpose, as well as for the purpose of suppressing rebellion.

The Government ought to coöperate with both Maryland and Western Virginia in keeping open the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as a great military route from the West, and it is partly in anticipation of this duty and necessity, probably, that troops are being concentrated at the Relay House, the junction of said road with the Washington Branch.

I learn on the authority of a Republican ex-member of Congress, that on Friday a prominent Baltimorean telegraphed here, to know how the appointment by the Maryland Legislature, of the proposed Committee of Safety, would be received. A member of the Cabinet promptly authorized the reply that it would prove a committee of public destruction to the State. This significant hint rallied the conservative element again to defeat the dangerous measure.

The recent sudden movement of the Secession troops from Alexandria towards the interior of Virginia, and the hasty preparations for a movement of Federal forces, have created the impression here that an actual collision is just at hand. I do not think so, unless it is provoked by a direct tender of battle by the Secessionists themselves—at least, not for several days.

The citizens of Alexandria have promised that they will no longer interfere with the fishing and oyster trade with this city, if the *Pawnee* will not molest the town. With this assurance the *Pawnee* has moved down the river, probably again to reconnoitre the point near the "White House," where it is known the rebels did design to plant batteries, to impede the passage of troops up the Potomac.

Within the past week, upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of provisions have been purchased by the Government in the City of New-York alone. This is intended for the supply of the blockading fleet, and is being rapidly forwarded to Pensacola, Tortugas, and other available points. At Pensacola there are ample supplies already for a six months' campaign. Five hundred beef cattle are contracted for, to be delivered in Washington before the close of the present week. The War Department is also making large purchases of camp-cloth, equipage, etc., most of that which it had on hand having been stolen by FLOYD and Co.

There are yet a large number of South Carolina and Virginia officers in the Army and Navy, who have not resigned. The resignations come in now very slowly. In the Army the Second Regiment of Cavalry has suffered most from resignations—nearly three-fourths of all the officers of the regiment having left the service.

There are many loyal Southern men in the War and Treasury Departments, while there are also many disloyal ones. There is no doubt that some of these latter are in constant correspondence with the Montgomery rebels.

Major ANDERSON has been most kindly received by the officers of the Government. They express their thanks for his gallant defence of the honor and flag of the country, and fully approve his conduct in the evacuation of the fort. They have already extended to him marks of their consideration and esteem, and will probably promote him in rank.

The Mayor issued a proclamation this morning, which is posted about the streets, closing all the bar-rooms and drinking-saloons at 9½ o'clock every night. This is an excellent precautionary measure. There is considerable grumbling about it among the liquor dealers.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment has been in a very bad condition, wanting for food and clothing. This was, however, much improved yesterday. These troubles arise to a very great extent from a lack of knowledge among the officers of the volunteers as to the necessities of the troops and the proper means of providing for them. They are, however, learning the *modus operandi* very rapidly. The Head of the Commissary Department informed the several Colonels and Quartermasters yesterday that the first duty of an officer was to see the men under him well cared for, and that as rapidly as their necessities were brought to his notice they should be amply provided for.

The Seventy-first, at the Navy-Yard, are in excellent spirits, and are performing valuable service, such as guard duty, on scouting parties, etc. There is no complaining among the men.

The scene this morning at the quarters of the several Regiments,—the reviews, inspection of arms, ammunition, etc., with the martial music breaking in upon the still Sabbath morning,—was novel and impressive. Divine service was held at the several quarters by the Chaplains. S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 5—6 P. M.

The Government is advised of the fact that the Rebel forces at Harper's Ferry are boxing the machinery for making arms at that place, for the purpose of removing it to Richmond. The Government certainly should prevent this, and probably will make some prompt movement to that end. It is surmised to-night that one object of concentrating troops at the Relay House looks to a demonstration on Harper's Ferry for this purpose. In carrying out his declared purpose of recovering the public property siezed by the rebels, the Harper's Ferry post would naturally be the first point of offensive operations by the Federal forces.

There is reason to believe that the Virginia rebels have information that such is the intention of the Government, for they have within the last forty-eight hours been concentrating in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. They boast of having 9,000 men in arms there, but authentic accounts fix the number at 3,400. Every Secessionist soldier remaining in Alexandria left night before last, on the way, as they said, to Harper's Ferry.

The Virginians have supposed that a large portion of the Northern Volunteers now here would refuse to fight against Virginia, but to make sure they sent their emissaries to mix among the troops and draw them out. To their surprise and dismay, they found the men all ready, as one man expressed it, to go to Virginia or the devil, if Old ABE says so.

The fishing-boat recently fired into from Alexandria turns out to have been thus molested by a drunken sentinel, who was instantly seized by the citizens and confined in the guard-house. That city, like Baltimore, begins to understand the calamities which treasonable acts may bring upon their heads.

Thousands of coal miners, in Alleghany County, Maryland, have all been thrown out of employment in consequence of the recent mob in Baltimore, which, by seizing several of the propellers engaged in carrying coal away from that port, created a panic among the owners of such craft, so that they refuse to go there any more.

We are having an oyster panic here, growing out of the Virginia secession movement, which has interrupted the trade. There has been scarcely an oyster in town for four days.

It is suggested that as soon as the lines of communication with Washington are all open again, a grand parade and review of all the troops here should be had, after several days' notice. This would bring in the people to witness it from all the surrounding country, for a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles, and have a decided moral effect, by showing them that the troops are substantial men, well equipped and formidable, instead of the starved and miserable creatures which secession leaders declare them to be.

I looked in upon the New-York Seventh today, at Camp Cameron. They have got their tents all nicely floored now, and are very comfortable. The camp is laid off into streets, each named according to the fancy of the men. The men are called out at 5 A. M., and breakfast at 6½.

The latest advices here indicate that the repairs to the Northern Central Railroad, connecting Harrisburgh with Baltimore, will be completed and the road in running order by Tuesday next.

There are four steamtugs a short distance down the river, with provisions and a small body of men. The steamer *Star of the South*, which sailed in company with them, arrived off the Arsenal this morning, but ran aground and has been unable to get off. She has on board two Regiments, the names of which are not yet reported. They are from New-York. They will be landed sometime during the night at the Navy Yard.

Gen. BUTLER left yesterday evening for Annapolis, to bring two thousand men down to the Relay House. It is quite certain that if the instructions to Gen. PATTERSON have not been revoked, and have been carried out, he will camp to-night within fifteen miles of Baltimore. He is expected to come through Baltimore.

The Government is employing all the sewing machines here, night and day, making clothes, and sand bags for defence. The Treasury Building windows are to be barricaded in front by sand bags, if occasion requires it.

The New-York Sixty-ninth are now stationed at the Catholic College, Georgetown Heights. They have the very best quarters now, and are very well provided for. The school was closed about a week since, and the student sent home.

One hundred and fifty-one of the Zouaves have been deprived of their places in the ranks, their uniforms taken from them, and they sent home. Two New-York detectives are here picking out the disreputable characters. The crept into the company through the hasty manner in which the regiment was formed. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday May 5, 1861.

It is not considered for the public advantage that erroneous statements of proceedings in the councils of the Administration should go abroad. The assertions that the Secretaries of State and of the Navy have differed from their colleague and from the President, wavering when others were firm and energetic, are without foundation. Equally untrue are the reports circulated in other quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury differs in the same manner from the President, or other members of the Cabinet.

The fact that such erroneous ideas obtain currency is regarded as the best evidence that the consultations of the Cabinet are, as they ought to be, confidentially kept.

The above is predicated on information from the highest authority.

The reports of Gen. HARNEY being disaffected to the Government are altogether groundless. He has addressed a letter to his friend, Col. O. FALLEN, of St. Louis, declaring that he will never serve under any banner than the one he has followed for forty years; that he will continue in the service of the Government which has bestowed its honors upon him, and so long as he has breath will he be its faithful and loyal soldier. He denies the right of secession; says it will lead to universal anarchy; that the Secessionists desire to establish a military dictatorship, have made war upon the Government and dishonored its flag; and that secession would be utter ruin to Missouri. He implores his fellow-citizens of that State not to be seduced by designing men to become the instruments of their mad ambition and plunge the State into revolution. He declares that whether governed by feelings inspired by the flag he has served under, or by his judgment of duty as a soldier and citizen, or by his interest as an owner of property and resident of Missouri, he feels bound to stand by the Union, and remaining in its service will devote his efforts to the maintenance of the Federal Government and the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity.

Gen SCOTT forwarded dispatches to Gen. BUTLER yesterday, at Annapolis, placing the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment and other troops at his command, and giving him three days to take possession of the Relay House, at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Washington Railways, nine miles from Baltimore and thirty from Washington.

Gen. BUTLER responded, and informed Gen. SCOTT that he would have religious services on the ground to-day. The Sixth Regiment went up early this morning.

This movement is made to coöperate with the Pennsylvania troops, now advancing upon Baltimore on the other side.

The following are among the visitors to West Point: Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Edward D V. Bell, of Oregon; John M. Botts, of Virginia; David Davis, of Illinois; David Cooper, of Minnesota; Hon. John Woodruff, of Connecticut; James S. Albans, of Wisconsin; Hon. Frederick P Stanton, of Kansas; Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania; Thomas J. McKeon, of Iowa; Richard Tilghman of Maryland; James G. Blaine, of Maine; Herman Haupt, of Massachusetts; Prof. Charles Davis, of New-York; Gen. H. B. Carrington, of Ohio; Brig.-Gen. John Garland, of the United States Army.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has arrived here.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment from Brooklyn, and one company of the Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, reached here to-night.

An order has been issued prohibiting the absence of troops from their quarters after 9½ in the evening, unless on special duty. There is more strictness than heretofore, with a view to quiet and a preservation of the public peace.

MOVEMENTS IN CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY, Conn., Sunday, May 5.

A large indignation meeting was held here this afternoon, and resolutions passed complaining of the scantiness of provisions, &c., furnished the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, now quartered at New-Haven, and asking for a correction of the abuse. The resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Governor and Legislature, and were numerously signed.

Letters from the volunteers say that instead of 30 cents' worth of provisions, they get less than 12 cents' worth per day. The ration for one meal is shown as follows: Two very small potatoes, one ounce of bread, and one-quarter of an ounce of fat meat. Much feeling is manifested, and if the matter is not remedied there will probably be trouble. Considerable food has been sent to them by private individuals.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL NEEDHAM.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 5.

Corporal NEEDHAM, mortally wounded at Baltimore, was a member of the Universalist Church in Lawrence, and highly esteemed as a citizen. His funeral, Saturday, conducted by the city government of Lawrence, was attended by the Fire Department, several military companies, and many thousand citizens of Lawrence and the adjoining towns. Three volleys of musketry were fired over his tomb. A monument will be erected to his memory.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Two associations of ladies of New Orleans were formed to-day for aiding and equipping volunteers, and for making lint and bandages, and nursing the sick and wounded. The meetings were very large and enthusiastic. The ladies' military fair yielded nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

Volunteers are still pouring in. The whole South is fully aroused, and arming at every point.

The steamer *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos, with a quarter of a million in specie.

GREAT UNION MEETING IN MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, May 4.

Hon. Mr. PHELPS to-day addressed the largest meeting held here since the secession excitement. He argued that secession was unconstitutional, and believed in revolution only when the evils were so great that civil war was preferable. Missouri should not take part in the war between the North and the South, commenced without consultation with her. He approved of Gov. JACKSON's refusal to send troops to aid the Federal Government, and expressed the hope that the Border States will act as mediator, and stay the hand of civil war. He believed that the military law of 1836 and '37 should be reënacted, as that entailed no expense on the State. Virginia had passed an ordinance of secession, but he expected the people to stand firm against secession. While he would bow in submission to the finally expressed will of the people, he would vote against secession.

After Mr. PHELPS had spoken, Mr. BEDFORD, of Arkansas, a Secessionist, spoke a few minutes, when Judge ORR replied, denouncing him completely. Secession is declining in this county.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Capt. SAMUEL THOMPSON, with his company of Zouaves, left for Albany this morning. They belong to Col. McQUADE's Regiment.

Capt. RICHARDSON's company of Backwoodsmen, from Central Square, passed through this city this afternoon, for Elmira.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, May 5.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. JOHNSTONE; the Fifteenth, Col. OAKFORD, have formed at Camp Curtin. Seventeen unattached companies are also in camp. The Sixteenth Regiment, Col. ZIEGLER, have formed at York encampment.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS.

Mr. Faulkner's Interview with M. Thouvenel, and Minister Dayton's Instructions—The Union to be Sustained at all Hazards.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 5.

Imperfect statements of Mr. FAULKNER's interview with M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the application of the Commissioners of the Montgomery Confederation, having found their way into the Press, the Department of State has consented that the correspondence shall be published.

MR. FAULKNER TO SECRETARY SEWARD.

[No. 119.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, April 15, 1861.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I called to-day upon M. THOUVENEL at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was promptly admitted to an interview. Agreeably to your request, I handed to him a copy of the Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN, and added that I was instructed by you to say to him that it embraced the views of the President of the United States, upon the difficulties which now disturbed the harmony of the American Union, and also an exposition of the general policy which it was the purpose of the Government to pursue, with a view to the preservation of domestic peace and the maintenance of the Federal Union.

Here M. THOUVENEL asked if there was not some diversity of opinion in the Cabinet of the President as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulties which now disturbed the relations of the States and General Government.

I replied upon that point I had no information; under our system the Cabinet was an advising body; its opinions were entitled to weight, but did not necessarily compel the action of the President. The Executive power was, by the Constitution, vested exclusively in the President.

I said that I was further instructed to assure him that the President of the United States entertains a full confidence in the speedy restoration of harmony and unity of the Government by a firm, yet just and liberal policy, coöperating with the deliberate and loyal action of the American people.

M. THOUVENEL expressed his pleasure at the assurance.

I further said that the President regretted the events going on in the United States might be productive of some possible inconvenience to the people and subjects of France, but he was determined that those inconveniences shall be made as light and transient as possible, and, so far as it may rest with him, that all strangers who may suffer any injury from them shall be indemnified.

I said to him that the President thought it not impossible that an appeal would be made before long by the Confederate States to foreign Powers, and amongst others to the Government of France, for the recognition of their independence; that no such appeal having yet been made, it was premature and out of place to discuss any of the points involved in that delicate and important inquiry, but the Government of the United States desired the fact to be known, that whenever any such application shall be made, it will meet with opposition from the Minister who shall then represent that Government at this Court. I said to him that my mission at this Court would soon terminate, and I should have no official connection with the question which it was anticipated might arise upon the demand of the Confederate States for recognition of their independence; that my place would soon be supplied by a distinguished citizen of the State of New Jersey, a gentleman who possessed the confidence of the President, who fully sympathized in his public views, and who would doubtless come fully instructed as to the then wishes and views of the Government of the United States; and that the only request which I would now make, and which would close all I had to say in the interview, was that no proposition recognizing the permanent dismemberment of the American Union shall be considered by the French Government until after the arrival and reception of the new Minister, accredited by the United States to this Court.

M. THOUVENEL, in reply, said that *no application had yet been made* to him by the Confederated States in any form for the recognition of their independence; *that the French Government was not in the habit of acting hastily upon such questions*, as might be seen by its tardiness in recognizing the new Kingdom of Italy; *that he believed the maintenance of the Federal Union in its integrity was to be desired for the benefit of the people of the North and South*, as well as for the interests of France, and the Government of the United States *might rest well assured that no hasty nor precipitate action would be taken on that subject by the Emperor*. But whilst he gave utterance to these views, he was equally bound to say that the practice and usage of the present century had fully established the right of *de facto* Governments to recognition, *when a proper case was made out*, for the decision of Foreign Powers.

Here the interview ended.

The conversation was then further protracted by an inquiry from M. THOUVENEL when the new tariff would go into operation, and whether it was to be regarded as the settled policy of the Government.

I told him that the first day of the present month had been prescribed as the period when the new duties would take effect; that I had not yet examined its provisions with such care as would justify me in pronouncing an opinion upon its merits; that it was condemned by the commercial classes of the country; and that I had no doubt, from the discontent manifested in several quarters, that the subject would engage the attention of Congress at its next meeting, and probably some important modifications would be made in it.

The finances of the Government were at this time temporarily embarrassed, and I had no doubt the provisions of the new tariff were adopted with a view, although probably a mistaken one, of sustaining the credit of the Treasury, as much as of reviving the protective policy.

He then asked my opinion as to the course of policy that would be adopted towards the seceding States, and whether I thought force would be employed to coerce them into submission to the Federal authority.

I told him that I could only give him my individual opinion, and that I thought force would not be employed; that ours was a Government of public opinion, and although the Union unquestionably possessed all the ordinary powers necessary for its preservation, as had been shown in several partial insurrections which had occurred in our history, yet that the extreme powers of the Government could only be used in accordance with public opinion, and that I was satisfied that the sentiment of the people was opposed to the employment of force against the seceding States. So sincere was the deference felt in that country for the great principles of self-government, and so great the respect for the action of the people when adopted under the imposing forms of State organization and State sovereignty, that I did not think the employment of force would be tolerated for a moment, and I thought the only solution of our difficulties would be found in such modifications of our constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claims to a separate sovereignty. M. THOUVENEL expressed the opinion that the employment of force would be unwise, and would tend to a further rupture of the Confederacy, by causing the remaining Southern States to make common cause with the States which had already taken action on the subject.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. DAYTON.

[No. 7.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1861.

SIR: The dispatches of your predecessor, Nos. 117, 119 and 120, have been received. The latter, acknowledging the receipt of our letter of recall, and announcing his intended return, requires no special notice. No. 117 bears the date of 5th of April last. It contains only an exposition of Mr. FAULKNER's views of the policy which this Government ought to pursue in regard to the disturbed condition of affairs at home, but at the same time gives us no information concerning the state of affairs in France.

The instructions heretofore transmitted to you will show you the President's views on the subject Mr. FAULKNER has discussed, and these will be your guide, notwithstanding any different opinions your predecessor may have expressed, or left on record at Paris.

No. 119 bears date of the 15th April last, and contains a report of an official conversation, and also of an unofficial one, held between Mr. FAULKNER and M. THOUVENEL. In the former conversation, M. THOUVENEL asked Mr. FAULKNER whether there is not some diversity of opinion in the Cabinet of the President as to the proper mode of meeting the difficulties which now disturb the relations of the States and the General Government. Mr. FAULKNER, in reply, said that he had no information on the subject. The matter is of no great moment, yet it is desirable that there be no misapprehension of the true state of the Government in the present emergency. You may, therefore, recall that conversation to M. THOUVENEL's memory, and then assure him explicitly that there is *no difference of opinion whatever* between the President and his constitutional advisers, or among those advisers themselves, concerning the policy that has been pursued, and which is now prosecuted by the Administration, in regard to the unhappy disturbances existing in the country. The path of Executive duty has thus far been too plainly marked out by stern necessity to be mistaken, while the solemnity of the great emergency and the responsibility it involves, have extinguished in the public councils every emotion but those of loyalty and patriotism. It is not in the hands of this Administration that this Government is to come to an end if at all, much less for want of harmony in devotion to the country.

M. THOUVENEL's declaration that the United States may rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action on the subject of the apprehended application of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the independence of the so called Confederate States is entirely satisfactory, although it was attended by a reservation of views concerning general principles, applicable to cases that need not now be discussed.

In the unofficial conversation, Mr. FAULKNER says that he himself expressed the opinion that force would not be resorted to, to coerce the so-called seceding States into submission to the Federal authority, and that the only solution of the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union, or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claim to a separate sovereignty. The time when these questions had any pertinence or plausibility has passed away. The United States waited patiently while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies, and insidious preparations, willing to hope that mediation, offered on all sides, would conciliate and induce the disaffected parties to return to a better mind. But the case is now altogether changed. The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. The constitutional remedies for all the complaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so. But, on the other hand, the land and naval forces of the Union have been put into activity to restore the Federal authority, and to save the Union from danger.

You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there *is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever.* There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same Republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause. Tell M. THOUVENEL, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that *the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.*

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.
To WM. L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.,

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 5—10 P. M.

This morning KNOX CLIFFORD, overseer of JAMES H. LUCKETT's farm at the Relay House, attempted to cross the bridge over the Patapsco at that point, and was met by guards of United States troops, who prevented his crossing. Soon afterwards, thirty cars arrived from Washington, with nearly eighteen hundred troops, said to be the Eighth Regiment of New-York and the Sixth of Massachusetts, under command of Brig.-Gen. BUTLER.

There was intense excitement at the Relay House, and many of the inhabitants, frightened, foolishly left, some coming to this city.

The troops were followed by their camp equipage, and had beside muskets and small arms, several cannon and howitzers. They took possession of Messrs. LUCKETT's and TALBOT's farms, established a camp, and announced that if any hostile demonstration was made they should fortify the neighboring heights.

The troops are said to have cut down the telegraph poles on the line west of Relay, so as to prevent communication between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is also held, to prevent forwarding supplies to secession troops in Virginia.

It is believed here that the road from Wheeling will be taken possession of for the same purpose, and soon secession troops will hold the road only from Harper's Ferry to Martinsburgh.

The troops this afternoon were drilling at the Relay. Their approach is said to have been so quiet and stealthy that the first the telegraph operator knew of it was when the guard came in and took possession. The news is not generally known here, but so far as it has been announced, it has been received with satisfaction, except among the National Volunteers, who attack the Massachusetts troops, and they feel themselves powerless to resist.

Two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are here, some of whom intended to leave this afternoon for Frederick. I cannot learn whether they were permitted to pass the Relay.

A special train will leave to-morrow morning.

The intention of the troops was to permit no communication West for the present. If this be carried out, the reassembling of the Legislature will be postponed until they can find other means of reaching Frederick, or they conclude to meet elsewhere.

The Union men here are rejoicing over the prospect of this unexpected stay of treasonable legislation, which they believe must now be entirely stopped. The intention of the Secessionists was, in view of the certain defeat of the Committee of Safety bill, to keep the Legislature in session to take advantage of any contingency which would enable them to accomplish their purpose. The prompt movement of troops has already deranged their plans, and demoralized the whole secession movement in Maryland.

There is a rumor that Gen. SCOTT is in the city, but I am unable to find any foundation for it.

The repairs on the Central Railroad North, are rapidly approaching completion, and by to-morrow, it is supposed that the Pennsylvania troops will move towards the city.

There are rumors afloat that a detachment from the Relay House will occupy Camden station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the morning, but there is no definite information.

Fort McHenry raised a new flag to-day, and all is prepared by Major MORRIS to coöperate with the troops should any resistance to a peaceable entry be made. None, however, is anticipated, as the Secessionists feel that their cause is lost, unless something unexpected should come to their relief.

At the election in Washington County, yesterday, to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, the Union candidate was elected by 4,000 majority.

At the Union Convention last night, a motion was made to amend the resolutions so as to admit the right of secession by a sovereign Convention. The motion was voted down, the almost unanimous sentiment being for the Union without an if. E. F. U.

THE UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 5.

The Union Convention on Saturday night appointed a Committee to proceed to Frederick, and protest against the despotic military bill, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention, in the name of the order-loving people of Baltimore, do solemnly protest against the attempt now making in the Legislature of Maryland to inaugurate a military despotism by the enactment of the bill to create a Committee of Public Safety, which, under a profession of providing for the protection, safety, peace, and defence of the State would, if enacted into a law, confer on an irresponsible body powers which are unconstitutional and tyrannical in principle, and which by withdrawing from the citizen all guarantees now enjoyed for his individual security, must endanger the public peace; and in the event of the enactment of that bill, we shall esteem it our duty to avail ourselves of all constitutional remedies for defeating its execution, and vindicating public liberty.

Resolved, Secondly, that the measures enacted and enacting by the Legislature, are indicative of a purpose on the part of a majority thereof, to precipitate Maryland into a struggle with the Constitutional Authorities of the Union, and to affect, by direct action, a result which they acknowledge they are unable to accomplish by direct legislation on the subject, and that we deprecate any effort to change the relations at present existing between the Union and this State by any authority whatsoever.

An attempt to amend the last resolution, so as to claim the right of secession by a sovereign Convention, was voted down unanimously, wholly repudiating secession.

At noon, to-day, the Fifty-second Regiment of New-York, and the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts have arrived in a train from Washington, at the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore, and taking possession of the telegraph wires, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct, and invested the entire neighborhood. They have encamped on the ground of WILLIAM TALBOTT, adjoining those of GEORGE W DOBBIN, on the west side of the Patapsco. This point is the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and the Washington Branch, and gives full command of the road to and from the West. The telegraphic communication with Harper's Ferry is cut off, and it is rumored that no more trains West are to be allowed to leave.

It is understood that this sudden movement is the basis of operations to retake Harper's Ferry.

There are rumors this evening, that several vessels laden with troops, are coming up the river.

On the Northern Central Railway a large force of men from Pennsylvania were engaged to-day in building the first bridge outside the city, and the road to the city from that direction will be finished to-morrow. The work on the Bush River bridge, on the Philadelphia road, has been commenced, and will be finished in two or three days.

About half of the members of the Legislature are in the city, and if communication with Frederick is cut off, will not be able to get back to-morrow.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

At whosever door the fault lies, Baltimore is now reaping the fruits of treason, which was allowed to take root in her midst. Citizens whose means are embarked in commercial interests are desponding, many asserting that Baltimore has received a blow from which she will never recover, and the most hopeful admitting that her growth and prosperity has been checked, and that years will be required for her to recover the position she occupied a fortnight since. And yet, with so desperate a stake, all that her citizens are doing is to circulate petitions and adopt resolutions expressive of their sense that the State should repair the bridges destroyed, so that trade to Baltimore be once more reopened; and in the meantime the Federal Government is going on to do the work itself. If a little of the energy of New-York and Boston had been infused into the respectability of Baltimore, her substantial citizens would have repaired the bridges a week since, from their own means and on their own responsibility, without waiting action either of city or State legislation. As it is, the people are lachrymose that good and patriotic citizens should have to permanently suffer from the acts of lawless scoundrels in their midst. Yet it was in their power to have prevented all this. The treasonable proclivities of the Police Board were well known; the fact that the Custom-house rabble were hot for secession everybody was well informed of; no one was ignorant that the secession military were fully armed and equipped, and that the Police Board only in Baltimore had the power to call them out. They knew, too, that the Minute-Men and other Union organizations were without arms, and that, under the dallying policy of Gov. HICKS, they were likely to remain unarmed. Had $25,000 been expended a fortnight ago, by the Union men of Baltimore, to provide the Union troops with rifles, not a Massachusetts soldier would have been injured, the United States troops from the North would have passed through the city unobstructed, and Baltimore would have been saved millions of dollars.

There is absolutely nothing doing in the way of trade. Two weeks since hundreds of small sail, from up and down the bay, were moored in the Basin, and lying three and four tiers deep from the wharf. Nearly all were taking in merchandise for different districts of the State, when the order came from the omnipotent Police Board, laying an embargo on all exports. To day not a dozen of the craft mentioned are in the Basin, and intelligence has been received that Philadelphia merchants have grasped at and secured the trade, and the same vessels are now moving to and from that port, through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The mechanic arts are also paralyzed, and untold numbers of industrious people are unemployed, and with only hopes of a better time. Hundreds of workmen are sent for from Washington, to be employed in the Federal City; but not one has been invited from the city in whose streets Federal troops were murdered.

Not a sale of real estate within the city limits has been reported since the day of the riot; and were a forced sale to take place to day, houses and lots would not realize 50 per cent. of the amount they would readily command but a few days since. The hotels are empty; they have always been warm sympathizers with the secession movement, but alarming symptoms of a tardy conversion to Union feeling have now exhibited themselves. As one very expressively remarked, he'd "got his belly full of secession, and it didn't agree with his constitution."

Amidst all this, the Northern Central Railroad Company, signifying their distrust of the future of Baltimore, have removed their offices to Harrisburgh, where they can have some assurance of safety, and they be allowed to manage their affairs without interference from the police.

To day Capt McDONALD, U. S. A., opened a recruiting office here, and it is not improbable that a good many of the unemployed will seek the means of livelihood in the service. He has had a correspondence with the authorities, and has been promised protection.

As I have informed you, day by day by telegraph, the Union men are constantly adding to their numbers, and to-day the Secessionists are in a small minority—probably not one quarter of the aggregate vote of the city. But the Union sentiment is not such a Union sentiment as you see North. It is passive and hopeful, except among the roughs and young men, who alone, of the whole party, exhibit any pluck. GREG. BARRETT, the leader of the "Rip-Raps," has already, on his own responsibility, sent two companies to Washington from his crowd, who to day are enrolled in the militia stationed there; and 120 more, under WASH. HICKMAN, tired of the inactivity which the Union men here have exhibited, left for Pennsylvania, and are there enrolled into one of the regiments from that State.

After much thought of and investigation into the state of the Union sentiment in Baltimore, I am satis-

Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Message of Jeff. Davis to the Provisional Congress.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent Government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the Government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day, other States, identified in political principles and community of interests with these which you represent, will join this Confederacy: giving to its typical constellation increased splendor—to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness—and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the fifteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary in my judgment that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the Colonies, styling themselves States, entered "severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretence whatever."

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this contract of alliance the war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized to be independent.

The Articles of Confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress; and, in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates, who attended a Convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed *by the States*, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

It was by the delegates chosen by the several States, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shown by the seventh article, which is in these words: "The ratification of the *Conventions of nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between *the States*, so ratifying the same."

"The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt, the reservation by the States of all their sovereign rights and powers, not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

I have italicised certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common Government and nation, and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a compact between independent States.

Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth, in the Northern States, of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a national Government, set up above and over the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs; the creature has been exalted above its creators; the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other. And the danger of disruption arising from this cause, was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the national Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a County and the State in which it is situated and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

In addition to the long-continued and deep-seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord involving interests of such transcendent magnitude as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into colonies by the mother country. In twelve, out of the thirteen States, negro slavery existed and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the Government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the converse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting Slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as venders, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African Slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States, was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures were devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond; the constitutional provision for their relation to their owners was first evaded, then openly announced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment by ruinous fines and long-continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries of citizens of the Southern States who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was not "to promote the general welfare or insure domestic tranquillity," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciations of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the Slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which Slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well being and comfort of the laboring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about 600,000, at the date of the adoption of the Constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction. Under the supervision of a superior race their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860, and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which the labor of African slaves was, and is, indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperiled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislature of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs, as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious, that under the law of nations this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States repeated in its successful canvass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically announced embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of, and redress the wrongs of which it complains. The principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809, and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of confederation, which have been also ratified by the Conventions of the several States, with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new Government in all its departments; the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people, as displayed not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the Government thus established by themselves; and but for the interference of the Government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self government, peace, happiness and prosperity would now smile on our land.

That peace is ardently desired by this Government and people, has been manifested in every possible form. Scarce had you assembled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the appointment of Commissioners to be sent to the Government of the United States, "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith."

It was my pleasure, as well as my duty, to coöperate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled."

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial coöperation, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the Government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unattainable.

On the arrival of our Commissioners in Washington, on the 5th of March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on strictest justice, nor do any act to injure their late confederates."

To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. During the interval, the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form. With the firm resolve to avoid war, if possible, they went so far, even, as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse, through an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success, and through whom constant assurances were received from the Government of the United States of peaceful intentions; of the determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and further, that no measure, changing the existing *status* prejudicially to the Confederate States, especially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplation, but that in the event of any change of intention on the subject, notice would be given to the Commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness, as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this, I refer to the annexed documents marked ——, taken in connection with other facts, which I now proceed to relate:

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New-York and other Northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April, transports and vessels of war, with troops, munitions, and military supplies sailed from Northern ports bound southwards. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th March, and thereupon received, on the 8th of April, a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances calculated to inspire hopes of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own selfishness, in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances are given has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States by its sending a messenger to Charleston to give notice of its purpose to use force if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort Sumter. No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the conduct of the Government of the United States towards this Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice. According to the usual course of navigation the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th April; yet with our Commissioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of any military movement, the notice was not addressed to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the 8th April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive. That this manœuvre failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions of this Government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the tortuous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused and the conclusion was reached, that the design of the United States was to place the besieging force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should at once be reduced. This order was executed by Gen. Beauregard, with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well-known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not waive over its battered walls, until after the appearance of the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately, not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet, in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Anderson. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the papers which accompany it for further details of this brilliant affair.

In this connection I cannot refrain from a well deserved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldierly qualities of whose people were so conspicuously displayed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor, as a standing menace against their peace and independence. Built in part with their own money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very government which they had established for their protection. They had beleagured it for months—felt entire confidence in their power to capture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege; and when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct—even in the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence. Their commanding general, with their cordial approval and the consent of his Government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibilities of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the honors of war—to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the vessel in which he embarked with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed. Not only does every event connected with the seige reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people and of this government of making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquillity, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy, which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States, over more than five millions of people, and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the *first* service to be assigned to the forces called out" will be, not to execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days."

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose first service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at liberty to disregard, because of my knowledge that under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign Powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as a constitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to issue proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of *letters of marque and reprisal*, which you alone, under the Constitution, have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President under date of 19th inst., in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the Government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish, as pirates, all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters-of-marque by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority—but conceding this to be the case so far as the executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides, by treating as pirates open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized government. If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which accompany this message.

The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for three Commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of those powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiation with the other European powers in pursuance of your resolution, passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that commissioners or diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American Powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggested the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the the public authorities of the State of Virginia that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a Convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours, and become one of us. This Convention, together with the ordinance of Virginia, adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action. I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the Slaveholding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi River, as well as for the collection of revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States; and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible in organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory. As fast as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no effort will be spared to free commerce from all unnecessary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to the subject, and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

To the Department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the Courts of Justice, but also those connected with the Patents and with the Bureau of Public Printing.

Since your adjournment all the Courts, with the exception of those of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of Marshals and District-Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In the two States just named, the gentlemen confirmed as judges declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney-General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provisions should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents, although confined under the law exclusively to citizens of our Confederacy, average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the force, regular, volunteer and provisional, raised and called for under the several acts of Congress, their organization and distribution. Also an account of the expenditures already made, and further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th February, 1862, rendered necessary by recent events. I refer to his report, also, for a full history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for the common defence, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against us made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Phillip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now *en route* for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble-spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service far in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased have been named the *Sumter* and *Macree*, and are now being prepared for sea, at New-Orleans, with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the casting of ordnance, cannon, shot and shell, with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles, so indispensable for our defence, at as many points within our territory as possible.

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for preparation of ordnance stores, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose. Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the Navy-yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life, they have no means of support, and by the secession of these States, have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United States. I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely exceed $70,000 per annum.

The Postmaster-General has already succeeded in organizing his department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of March 15, 1861, or even sooner if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail-bags, locks, keys, &c. He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the Treasury for this department is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his Bureau. The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch in the Treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special Bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required for this Department, to the recommendation for changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals and sealed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States, provision is made for Brigadier and Major-Generals, but in the Army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of Brigadier General. Hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the General selected for the command, and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate Army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of Generals in the Army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law of its organization be amended, so that the grade be that of General.

To secure a thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age and have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provision be made for their appointment.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact that, in every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the Railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in Convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for the common defence. Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have in every instance greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth rival each other in the desire to be foremost in the public defence; and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement and the hope of distinction for individual achievement, they have borne what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit undiminished to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; whilst the corn, cotton and other staple productions of our soil afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandisement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us, should not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Montgomery, April 29, 1861.

Our Geographical Line.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is of the utmost importance that the policy of the Free States should at *once* have a definite aim; it may be well to make "the Union" the rallying cry, but every clear-headed man must see that the *vital* question is, where shall be the border line of the Free and Slave Republics? The North *must* have its Southern boundary to suit its geographical necessities, at all cost, at every hazard—if necessary, by conquest. The Southern lines of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri *must* form that boundary, and from those States every element opposing the Free Republic must be swept by force—force governed only by the laws of conquest. An effectual occupation of those States (Maryland, of course, included,) would, perhaps, give the aid of a part of their population to such a measure; but be that as it may, a stern necessity must determine the action of the North. The shores of the Chesapeake and the banks of the Ohio must be held. The water communications, the mineral resources, the climate of those States and the mode in which Nature has bound them to us irresistibly determine that they must be held as fields for free labor.

The London *Times* well says that the separation of all the Slave States would leave the North but a rump; the Free Republic must be compact, must have more breadth and embrace all soil and climate best suited to free industry and made one by nature. The free navigation of the Mississippi is nothing compared with this, and, indeed, it may be a question whether a fettered navigation of that river would not be an advantage, in giving more unity and interdependence to the Free States, linked together as they are by natural and artificial bonds, the latter of which would thereby gain more strength. Fortress Monroe is the key of the war, the pivot on which its results will turn; and if one week does not find within its walls its full garrison of 2,500 men, and an auxiliary land and naval force there or on the way, we may well cry aloud for a leader—for a guiding head to our side of this great movement of opposing and irreconcileable forces.

This free nation must extinguish at once and for ever all temporizing, all foolish conventions of imbecile Ex-Presidents and politicians of the past, whose folly and want of intellectual grasp has brought on us (true only a little sooner) a great crisis, the seed of which was unconsciously sown by the founders of the Constitution, of which the ripening of the fruit was as inevitable as death.

A Navy Officer.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—The Corruption Case in the California Legislature—A New Census—The Troubles in Santa Clara—An Indian Battle.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, May 4.

The Pony Express passed here this morning, with the following summary of news:

San Francisco, Wednesday, April 24.

Arrived, April 20, ships *Victor*, Philadelphia; 22d, *Morning Star*, New-York; *Asteriod*, Cardiff; *Equator*, London; *Old Colony*, Cardiff; bark *B. F. Shaw*, New-Castle, N. S. W; 24h, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama.

Sailed, 24th, ship *Peruvian*, chartered for barley, for Valparaiso. The ship *Flying Eagle* is engaged for a cargo of wheat to England. The ship *Goddess* is up for Boston, to load in Gliddon & Williams' line, this being the second vessel this season, encouraged by the success attending the loading of the *Syren*, which latter vessel clears to day with a large general cargo, consisting of wheat, barley, wool, &c. It is more than probable that the *Goddess* will take a large amount of wool on growers' account.

In Provisions there is no demand, but prices are unchanged. Nothing but limited parcels of any article can be moved. The tone of business is a good deal unsettled by the alarming nature of the political news from the East. There is considerable activity in barley at recently quoted rates.

The alleged corruption case in the Assembly, involving the integrity of the chairman of the Committee on Claims, has resulted on investigation, in convicting one of the clerks of an attempt to charge heavy brokerage, by assuming to represent the wishes of the Committee. The clerk has been discharged.

A brisk opposition against the California Steamer Navigation Company has been commenced in Sacramento by a new line of water steamers, which is becoming quite popular.

The accounts from the interior concerning the growing crops are encouraging.

A bill has been introduced, providing for taking a new census of the State under the direction of the State authorities. It being urged that a new and correct enumeration is required before a just legislative apportion system can be matured.

The Settler difficulties in Santa Clara County continue, and it is alleged that 1,700 men are ready to take up arms to resist the decree ejecting settlers from six leagues of the land known as the Cheballo ranch. Gov. Downey sent, some days ago, a messenger to remonstrate with the settlers, and to endeavor to persuade them to restore order by submission to the law, but nothing was effected. It is reported that the Governor proposes calling on the military companies of San Francisco to assist in coercing the settlers, but nothing definite seems to have been determined on.

The old Colony House, on the corner of Sausame and Pame streets, in this city, has been burned. Loss about $1,500.

The Republican State Central Committee meets at Sacramento to-day to arrange for calling a State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Congress.

The Fremont dam at Mariposa, is reported repaired, and all the quartz mills again in operation.

Accounts of Indian disturbances in Humboldt and other northern counties are again becoming frequent, and there seems to be an organized effort making to kill off troublesome savages.

The Humboldt *Times* of the 26th says that on Sunday April 14th, Lieut. Collins, with twenty-three men, attacked a ranche of Indians, and in a brief but brisk fight killed twenty and wounded three others.

Next morning an attack was made by Lieut. Collins on a large village, when five Indians were killed and three badly wounded. The number of warriors in this ranchero was estimated at nearly 150, but they fled after the first charge, leaving the troops in possession.

The Crescent City *Herald* in commenting upon Indian troubles, says: From a feeling now so generally prevalent among the inhabitants of that section of Humboldt Bay, we apprehend, that but few, if any, Indians will be left in consequence of late and present difficulties. They are an intolerable nuisance in any community, and should be kept strictly upon the reservations alloted to them.

As an evidence of further hostile movements the Humboldt *Times* states that 30 volunteers for which Gen. Johnson made a requisition on Gov. Downey, to be enrolled for a term of three years to act as guides, were mustered into the service of the United States, Wednesday, April 15, at Humboldt. They are first rate for the service, being experienced mountaineers. Families are living within the district of the counties infested by the hostile Indians. The campaign is now assuming a shape which must result in good.

Capt C. S. Lovell, commanding Forts Humboldt and Gaston, and Camp Bragg, have already, or soon will take the field with twenty volunteers, which will constitute rather a formidable force.

Lieut. Collins, with a detachment of regulars, is now in the vicinity of Van Dusen Fork, a tributary of Eel River.

Lieut. Dillon, from Camp Bragg, is probably before this time on the South Fork of Eel River, with a detachment of troops.

Before many days, a detachment of troops from Capt. Underwood's command at Fort Gaston, will be in the vicinity of Upper Red Wood Creek and Upper Mad River. Ten of the volunteers will leave Fort Humboldt to join Capt. Underwood's command, on Monday. Others will join Lieut. Collins, and if it is found necessary, ten of them will be sent to Lieut. Gillon.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 4.

$9,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Coup	87	500	N. Y. Central RR.	72½
16,000	U. S. 5s,'74.Coup	76	556	do.	72¼
2,000	U. S. 6s. '81 Reg.	89	50	do. b4	72½
1,000	Treas. 12 p. c. N.	101½	300	do. s7	72
1,000	do.	101¼	50	do. s10	71⅞
6,000	do.	101	50	do. b7	72¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	46½	300	do. s15	71¾
1,000	do.	46¾	100	do. s15	71⅞
3,000	do.	47	100	do. s3	72¼
5,000	Va. St. 6s. s30	40	10	M. S. & N. I. R.	13¼
5,000	do. s3	45	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	29
2,000	do. c	46	15	Panama Railroad.	102
7,000	N. C. St. 6s	56½	300	Ill. Cent R. Scrip.	61¼
6,000	Missouri St. 6s.	40	300	do.	61
14,000	do.	39½	50	do. s15	60¼
5,000	do. s15	39	400	do. s10	60½
25,000	do.	39	150	do.	60⅞
20,000	do. s30	38½	175	do.	60¾
2,600	California St. 7s.	71½	100	do. s60	59
7,000	N.Y.C. R B. '76.	100	50	do. s15	60¾
1,000	Hud.R.R. 1st M.	105	50	do.	60½
3,000	Har.1M B ex int.	95	400	do. s15	60
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	89	100	do. s10	60¼
1,000	H. & St. J. R. bs	38	50	do. s8	60¾
10,000	C. & T. S. F. bs	75	25	do. s4	60¼
2,000	C. & R. I. bds.	92	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	58
5	Bk. of America.	100	200	do.	58½
5	Metropol'n Bank	85	50	do. b30	58½
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	70½	100	do. s30	58¼
100	Erie R.	21	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	23½
50	Harlem R.	12½	50	do.	22⅞
200	Har. R. Pref.	31½	100	do. s15	23¼
200	do.	31½	160	Ch. & Rock I, R.	38½
100	Reading R. s30	31	50	do.	38½
50	Mich. Cen. R. c	45½	50	do. b30	38¾
10	New-Jersey C. R.	105			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Va. State 6s. c	46½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	45¼
3,000	N. C. State 6s.	56½	200	do.	45½
10,000	Ten. St. 6s,'90. s10	46	20	Clev. & Tol. R.	24
7,000	Goshen B. Bds.	75	200	do.	23¾
1,000	Har.1stM.Bs ex i.	95	275	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	60
15	Metropolitan Bank.	85	250	do.	59⅞
400	Mich.S.&N.I.R.	13¼	50	do. s10	59¾
150	Pacific M.S.Co s15	69	100	do. snwk	59¾
50	do. s10	69	100	do. s10	59½
50	do. b10	70	100	do. b3	60
20	do.	69¾	150	Chic. & Rk. I. R.t.	38¾
150	Harlem R.	12	50	do. s30	38
100	do.	12½	200	do.	38
50	Gal. & Chic. R. b15	58¾			

Monday, May 6—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was very poor, and the week was one of unusual trial upon our Dry Goods houses whose payments in May were entered upon without the hope of further collections from the South, except in rare cases of punctuality from some few of the prominent cities in the seceded States, and with an aggravation of the difficulties in Exchange and Currency in the Northwestern States. The consequence is, that a number of prominent firms who had fought through their Winter and early Spring payments, have been compelled to give up; while others, possessed of what ought to be regarded, under almost any circumstances, undoubted wealth, have been afforded assistance by the Banks and Importers. Saturday last, the 4th May, was a hard time in the way of maturing payments at Bank, but amidst all the War excitement and financial difficulties of the time, we understand that no important additional failures occurred, and that the payments were met with fewer exceptions than was previously apprehended. The Export trade continues active, and now that the Lakes and Canals are open, the receipts of produce from the West will soon be very large, especially from Chicago, where, already, there are signs of lower Exchanges on New-York, and some improvement in the Currency. The Western Railway lines into that city, and also the Michigan and New-York trunk lines, are well employed, and to nearly the full capacity of their freight equipment, eastwardly. The drawback is that the merchandise freight westwardly is light, and the prospect not very good for its improvement. In passengers the movement is fair. Nearly all the April returns thus far received from the West show an improvement on last season, and we learn that the Erie and Central lines of this State have also done better than in April last year. The return of the Central will be published in a day or two. The Import trade at this port continues to fall off, especially in Foreign Dry Goods. The whole value of Dry Goods entered in April, at New-York, is but little over half the entries the same month last year, and only about one-third the amount entered in April, 1859. And the amount actually marketed is even less than the amount entered.

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW-YORK, APRIL.

	1861.	vs. 1860.	Decrease.
Woollens	$787,446	$1,737,581	$950,135
Cottons	592,057	886,949	274,892
Silks	710,168	1,477,528	767,358
Linens	437,654	500,131	62,477
Miscellaneous	240,317	283,556	43,279
Total in April	$2,767,645	$4,865,743	$2,098,078

ENTRIES OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW-YORK SINCE JAN. 1.

	1861.	vs. 1860.	Decrease.
Woollens	7,902,445	11,498,608	3,596,163
Cotton	5,457,159	8,489,542	3,031,488
Silks	8,758,626	14,149,793	5,391,167
Linens	2,311,287	3,178,929	867,642
Miscellaneous	1,914,077	2,222,962	308,885
Total to May 1	$26,343,514	$39,539,834	$13,196,320

FOREIGN DRY GOODS MARKETED SINCE JAN. 1.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Woollens	8,134,040	11,431,176	11,101,506
Cottons	5,417,332	9,963,246	10,340,866
Silks	8,711,762	14,297,171	11,883,894
Linens	2,302,265	3,436,331	4,442,333
Miscellaneous	1,959,710	2,247,460	2,560,332
Total to May 1	$26,525,119	$40,364,393	$40,328,713

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad street.

May 3	Philadelphia	par.
May 3	Boston	par.
Ap. 28	New Orleans	¼@ ⅜
Ap. 28	Mobile	¼@ ½
May 2	Baltimore	3 @ 3½
May 1	Washington	4 @ 4½
May 1	Chicago	9 @10
May 1	Milwaukee	8 @ 8½
May 2	Cleveland	1 @ 1½
May 1	St. Louis	10 @12
May 1	Louisville	3 @ 4
May 1	Detroit	1 @ 1½
May 1	Cincinnati	3½@ 4
May 1	Pittsburgh	5 @ 6
May 1	Canada	½@ ¾
Ap. 29	Nashville	2½@ 3½
Ap. 30	Painesville	1 @ 1½
Ap. 30	Wilkesbarre	1½@ 2½

The Import entries at New-York the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Satuday's paper, amount to $2,530,914, against $3,651,835 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce, $2,136,284, against $1,556,690 same week last season. As we expect to be able in a few days to publish the official or Custom-house returns of Trade for the month of April, we omit this morning our usual comparative summary by weeks. The Foreign outgo of Specie is inconsiderable, while the amount now being dispatched to the neighboring cities of Boston and Philadelphia, and paid out in various ways in the dispatch of volunteers and provision for their families, and for Government transports, provisions and other disbursements, is unusually large, both through the Banks and the Sub-Treasury, and a further reduction in the present line of Specie—which is still, however, extraordinarily high—is looked for on the statement to be made up this afternoon. The receipts from California, on Saturday, scarcely enter at all into present Bank average. The rates of Exchange on London have fallen to 104@105 for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 102½@104 for Merchants' bills, which reduction, and the small trade demand for Exchange, will unquestionably induce another free importation of English Gold. The market for Discounts has been unsettled by the recent mercantile failures, and business is pretty much confined to the Banks on double-named paper, but few single signatures finding currency on the Street. Money continues to be placed at call, by private lenders, at 5@6 ℔ cent., but the employment in this way is not very active on the Stock Exchange—the speculation in Stocks being generally against the rise. Government Stocks and Treasury paper show considerable firmness, the former rather advancing on the application of the Secretary for an additional loan of $14,000,000. It is expected that this sum will be employed in Convertible Treasury paper, after 30 days' notice, while $9,000,000, under the Act of Feb. 8, is reserved for negotiation on a Funded Stock, provided the Secretary is satisfied with the terms offered after 10 days' advertisement.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	87½@89
New-York Central	73¼@71½@72½@72
New-York and Erie	21½@19@20¾
Reading	32½@31½@32
Rock Island	37½@37@38½@37½
Michigan Guaranteed	30@28½@30
Michigan Southern	13½@13¼
Michigan Central	45@46@45½
Toledo	24½@23½@23½
Galena	59@57½@58½
Illinois Central	60@57@61½@59½
Panama	100@102
Pacific Mail	71@65@72@69½
Missouris	43@38½@40½@39½
Virginias	45@43@45@46
Tennessees	44@50½@45@47@46
Hudson River	36½@36@36½
Harlem Preferred	30@31½
Burlington and Quincy	58½@57½
Harlem, Common	12½@12½

The early Stock dealings of the week were at lower figures than the closing quotations of the week before, but after Wednesday, prices again turned upward, and the demand for several days was rather a surprising one to most of the speculators on the Exchange, who regard the political and warlike events of the time as peculiarly adverse to a rise on any part of the list, and least of all to the stocks of the Southern Border States. But while this calculation may be correctly based, it has evidently been acted upon, of late, altogether too freely for the supply of Stocks brought on the Street for sale. In the application of this calculation to the New-York and Western Road shares and mortgages which intrinsically have not yet been damaged by the war, and which, in view of the large crop to be moved over these lines, may not feel it for some time to come, there is also some mistakes likely to be made by speculative sellers, since holders are not apt to sacrifice this property from mere political fright, while its productive capacity and prospects show no decline, but rather an increase on the corresponding traffic of last season. Still another cause of comparitive firmness in the midst of the imminent collision of arms South of the Potomac, is found in some considerable orders to buy which have appeared from England for Illinois Central and Erie shares, especially the former, which are dealt in almost as actively on the London as on the New-York Exchange. On the other hand it may be remarked that the depressed condition of our general trade among the merchants, and the support, through their present embarrassments, which many of them are compelled to ask from the Banks, together with the proba-

...ly, if not almost certain stoppage of the payment of interest in July by Virginia and other Border States, whose Bonds are largely held here and in the Northwestern Banking establishments, are anything but favorable to Stock speculations for the rise; even if the bloody events of Civil War were not impending. The market, at the very close of the week, on Saturday afternoon, was less firm than in the morning, but we continue to notice the advance of panic sales, and the presence at each regular Board of a fair amount of orders to buy.

Among the 1st of May changes we notice the dissolution of the firm of HOFFMAN & TEN BROEK, of the Stock Exchange. Mr. TEN BROEK continues business in the old office in Hanover-street, and Mr L. M. MEEKER, who was a junior partner in the house, and also a member of the Stock Exchange, has taken an office at No. 18 William-street, as a Stock and Bond Broker.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for April were:

April, 1861	$205,453 15
April, 1860	183,757 79
Gain	$21,695 36
Land sales	147,410 29
Cash collected	50,594 52

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earned in April:

April, 1861	$75,233
April, 1860	85,346
Decrease	$10,615

The fourth week of April was about the same as last year, as follows:

Fourth week, 1861	$21,303
Fourth week, 1860	21,667
Decrease	$364

The receipts of the last week of April on the Cleveland and Toledo Road were $26,574, against $17,100 last year. The aggregate for the

Month is	$89,690
1860	75 540
Increase	$14,150

The following was Saturday's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$186,492
Total payments	54 115
Total balance	9,761,751

War and Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That traitors to their Government should be traitors to their *creditors*, is perfectly natural. And there is every reason to fear that the secession leaders at the South will so far demoralize public sentiment as that all debts due the North will be disowned.

But is it not possible that advantage may be taken of this confusion and derangement of business, by even loyal citizens of the North, to disregard just claims upon *them?* The expenses of the war, and the obstruction of some channels of trade, may furnish a plausible excuse for non-payment—but *creditor* as well as the *debtor* is liable to those losses—and if their is any point of union that ought to be closer among the Northern people at this time than any another, it is that of justice in their relations of business. It is a sham pretence of patriotism that prompts a man to fly from his creditors to support the assaulted flag of his country, or to conceal his property from those who have just claims upon it, under the clouds of smoke and dust raised by this unhappy war.

This vice is practiced upon a large scale by the twin cities of Pittsburgh and Alleghany, in Pennsylvania. The bonds of these cities are virtually repudiated. No provision is made by the authorities for their payment. These are wealthy, thriving and loyal cities. They are raising moneys and troops to sustain the Government, yet they are practicing a wrong, as flagrant as that of the Southern rebels. No greater violence has been done to the Constitution and to the laws of our Federal Government in South Carolina than in these cities.

The several Courts of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, have all given decisions in favor of the legality of these bonds, yet they are not paid. Petitions from suffering claimants are met with insult—officers who favor the tax levy for the payment of interest, or who attempt to collect it are imprisoned or are threatened with personal injury. In some respects the conduct of the citizens of Pittsburgh is more censurable than that of the Southerners. The latter are in habitual dread of losing their property and even their lives, by the prevalence of our free institutions, and their frantic plunge into the gulf of secession may be accounted for as the blind self-ruin of desperate men. But the inhabitants of these cities have no such excuse. They have nothing to lose by an honest payment of their debts. The mere increase of taxation cannot compare as to severity with the grievance of which the *South* complain. Of the two cases, the judgment of the world will be that repudiating PITTSBURGH is worse than the repudiating Cotton States. And if it were on so large a scale and so directly and openly in conflict with the Federal Government, it would be as severely and as generally condemned. W.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June 8
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 14

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n	May 11
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Bammonia	New-York	Southampt'n	May 15
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REBELLION RECORD.
NO. 1. 10 CENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.
No. 2 will be published NEXT SATURDAY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
"THE WAY OF GOD IN THE STORM."
A Sermon for the Times, preached in St. Paul's Chapel, Sunday, April 21, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church. F. J. HUNTINGTON, No. 7 Beekman-st.; MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st. Four red stamps secures a copy by mail.

JONATHAN READY TO GO SOUTH.
SEE YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JUNE.
PRICE 10 CENTS
PUBLISHED BY T. W. STRONG,
NO. 98 NASSAU-STREET.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells Nos 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Publishers, HORACE WATERS, and IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. R. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keitts & Woods, St. Louis.

MME. DEMOREST'S SUMMER NUMBER of the Quarterly Mirror of Fashions will be ready TO MORROW, and for sale everywhere, only 5 cents. Every lady, mother, milliner and dressmaker will find this number especially valuable. Sent, post paid, on receipt of 6 cents. No. 473 Broadway.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE—144 propositions proved affirmatively and negatively, without comment. 6,000 sold. Price 15 cents, postpaid: 8 for $1. For sale by all liberal booksellers, and by the publishers. A. J. DAVIS & CO., No. 274 Canal st, N. Y.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST., near 6th-av.—(Drs. BETHUNE and VAN NEST.) The annual renting of the pews in this Church will occur on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 101st-st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th av., corner of 23d-st., office of J. Howland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF MONSON ACADEMY, will receive into his family, to prepare for College or for business, not over six or eight private pupils. Parents who wish for their sons a safe and genial Christian home, in a pleasant village, where they will receive the daily care and instruction of an experienced teacher, may address, for references and further particulars, Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

COOPER UNION, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The annual examination of the pupils of the free evening classes, will take place as follows: The Department of Chemistry and Physics, on Monday, the 6th inst. The Department of Mathematics, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th inst., beginning on each evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, A GERMAN, having gone through a thorough college education, and being well versed in the Greek, Latin and French languages, also competent to give lessons in mathematics, drawing and music, desires a situation as tutor in a private family. Best of City references will be given. Address C. R., Box No. 899 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Fourth term begins April 17, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, IRVINGTON, N. Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STEBLINS and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st.; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

A HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING ON the Hudson River, near New-York, wishes to take a few young ladies to educate with her own children; they will have the comforts of a home, combined with the highest educational advantages. For further particulars, address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF 10 years and under at New-Rochelle, near the new Presbyterian Church. The subscriber will hereafter limit his school to lads of this class. For circulars, &c., inquire of A. A. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 17 Broadway, or at No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.
R LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT'S
English, French and Spanish
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
REMOVED to Nos 222 and 224 Madison-av.,
Corner of East 38th st.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments, under strictly family influence, is secured at Ravenswood Institute, L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL — HARTFORD, CONN.—Reopens on the 9th of May. The number of boys is limited to fifteen. Circulars may be obtained of F. D. G. Prime, Editor of the New-York *Observer*; A. O Van Lennep, No. 19 Pearl-st.; or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn.—The Twenty-second Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in May. For circulars apply at Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

$1 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, has decided to use three of his large rooms for cheap writing lessons. Ladies can secure seats at only $1, and learn an elegant, stylish hand. Stationery 50 cents.

$1 WRITING CLASSES.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has decided to use three of his large rooms for cheap lessons. Ladies can now secure seats and learn an elegant, stylish hand for $1. Stationery, 50 cts.; book keeping, $5; private rooms $15.

FAMILY SCHOOL—FOR BOYS OR GIRLS, AT Woodbury, Connecticut; beautiful village; every advantage. For circulars, &c., inquire of W. B. HOTCHKISS, office Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine st.

ST. MARY'S HALL.—THE FORTY-NINTH term began on the 1st of May, Feasts of St. Philip and St. James, 1861. Address the Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, Principal. Burlington, N. J.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For Circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—A first-class institution, in the open country, New-Haven, Conn. Session begins May 6.
Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATION.
CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 29.
Messrs. C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 5 pieces American crash.
Mr. William Burcham, of Morpeth, L. I., 42 lbs. superfine flax tow.
Messrs. Clapp & Kent, 2 pieces scarlet flannel.
Messrs. Clapp & Kent, 1 piece white flannel, through Mr Edgar Allien.
Mr. G. H. Kissel, 300 pairs of woolen socks.
A. T. Stewart & Co., 2 pieces white flannel.
A. T. Stewart & Co., 1 piece of white muslin, through J. L. Allien, Esq.
Ladies of North Shore, Staten Island, 150 bandages.
Mrs E. Crocker, towels.
Mrs. La Farge, large quantity of linen.
From others, lint and linen.
A. POST, Secretary.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

THOSE OF OUR PATRIOTIC FELLOW-CITIZENS who are able, and have not contributed to the Fund for the Defence of the Union, and the proper equipment and comfort of the brave Volunteers who enlist in support of our Country's Flag, are earnestly requested to send their contributions immediately to either member of the Committee on Collections and Subscriptions, viz:
ALEX. T. STEWART,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
WM. E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
R. H. McCURDY,
ROYAL PHELPS.
Or to THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-st. By order of the Committee.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.
R. H. McCURDY, Secretary

RELIEF COMMITTEE—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The undersigned, the Local Committee for the Twenty-first Ward, appointed by the Union Defence Committee, for the relief of the families of needy volunteers, will meet at No. 435 4th-av., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.
ANDRE FROMENT,
ALMON W. GRISWOLD, } Committee.
STEPHEN P. RUSSEL,

RAINBOW HOTEL.
ANOTHER LOT OF ENGLISH MUTTON just received, and will be served up every day this week. Also, more of the
REAL OLD BURTON.
Six butts of India Ale from a few miles east of sunrise. Come and try it. Free Lunch every day at 10 A. M. Hot Soup at all hours, from 10 A. M. until 12 P. M., served at the bar.
A. SMITH.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER TRAIN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The undersigned started the Sunday morning train to supply the latest news during the war excitement. On its announcement most of the local Presses decided to publish a Sunday morning extra, thereby supplying this want. The necessity of running this train no longer exists. It is therefore DISCONTINUED.
L. N. SHEAR, No. 140 Chambers-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN (AMERICAN) HAVING lost her child, is desirous of obtaining an infant to nurse within two days. Inquire at No. 238 West 48th-st., corner of 9th-av.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.—THREE SCROLL saws, two circular and one top saw, all in good running order. Inquire at No. 104 Hester st.

PERSONAL

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. References first-class.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering, at very low prices,
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELING, BLANKETS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, FLANNELS,
And every description of White Goods.
ALSO,
LACE, MUSLIN and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
and DRAPERY MUSLINS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
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And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOTEL AND FAMILY LINENS.
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
OF EVERY KIND,
RETAILED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st

BAREGE ROBES.
2,000 in DOUBLE JUPE, VOLANT and FIVE FLOUNCES, will be offered on
MONDAY, May 6,
At less than one-third of the cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Small neat patterns, suitable for
OFFICES AND CHAMBERS,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD AND UPWARDS.
A. T. STEWART & CO

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av., near 11th-st.,
Have removed their entire Wholesale Stock from No. 54 Duane st. to this store, where it will be sold off at
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
$100 000 worth of
ATTRACTIVE FANCY GOODS,
Such as
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Ladies wanting to find
BEST ENGLISH MOURNING CRAPES,
And a large assortment of
SWISS, JACONET,
CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK
MUSLINS,
In
Plain, Figured, Striped and Plaid,
At
LOWEST PRICES,
Can find them here,
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th av, near 11th-st.

J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 BROADWAY,
Corner of 25th-st. (opposite Madison Park.)
Will open on Monday, the 6th inst., new lots of
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
RIBBONS,
BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
CORSETS and SMALL WARES,
From
AUCTION,
At
PANIC PRICES.
N. B. Goods from auction received daily.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303
NEW DEPARTMENT.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, CAPS, SLIPS,
NURSERY BASKETS, &c.
Complete Wardrobes on hand and made to order.
MISSES' CLOTH, SILK AND MARSEILLES
SACQUES, DRESSES AND WALKING COATS.
BOYS' SUITS
IN
CLOTH, SILK, POPLIN AND MARSEILLES.
In beauty, tastefulness of style quality and economy of price the superiority of the goods here announced will be evident on inspection.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL ST., 303
Three doors west of Broadway.

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ingrain Cott Chain, 25c. and 31¼c.
Ingrain All Wool 4c., 50c., 62½c. and 75c.
Three Ply, 75c., 87½c., and $1.
Tapestry, 75c. and 90c.
Velvet, $1 00, $1 12½ and $1 25.
Mattings, White, 16¾c. to 30c. ℔ yard.
Mattings, Check, 25c. to 37½c. ℔ yard.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
2,000 Sets Collars and Sleeves at $1 00 each, value $2 00
1,000 Sets Collars and Sleeves at 1 25 each, value 2 50
600 Sets Collars and Sleeves at 1 50 each, value 3 00
500 Sets Collars and Sleeves at 1 75 each, value 3 50
1,000 Muslin Basques at 1 00 each, value 2 25
5,000 French Bands, at 25 cents each and upwards.
500 Embroidered Collars 50 cents each, value 75 cents.
350 Fine French Embroidered Collars, $1, value $1 75.
450 Fine French Embroidered Collars, $1 25, value $2 00
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To the Ladies of New-York and vicinity, will be opened MONDAY, May 6th at T. M. JAMES, 102 Sixth-av., near 8th-st., a JOBBERS' STOCK OF BLACK ITALIAN SILKS, suitable for Cloaks and Dresses, 50 per cent below importers' prices. Also cases of REAL PARIS ORGANDIE MUSLINS in rich colors, only 15 cents per yard, worth 40 to 50 cts. Also a choice stock of Cloaks, extraordinarily cheap. Goods shown freely to all.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS.
400, NEW STYLE, SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SUITABLE FOR STREET OR TRAVELING,
AT $6 EACH; VALUE $10.
300 DITTO, DITTO,
AT $8 EACH; VALUE $12,
Will be offered on MONDAY, May 6.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS,
The CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
Just received per steamers *Arabia* and *Hammonia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

1,000 PIECES BROCHE AND PRINTED BAREGE AND ANGLAIS.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
AT 18¾ CENTS PER YARD.
500 pieces PARIS PRINTED
and RAYE BAREGE,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
(Value 50 and 62 cts.,)
Just received per steamer *Arabia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received, an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, DRESS LININGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKFS, all kinds White Goods bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

500 PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINE AND CHALLIE DRESSES.
NEW SPRING STYLES,
11 yards each, at $1 50 the dress.
1,000 Dresses, Merrimac and other choice makes of
AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRINTS,
10 yards each, only 75 cents the dress.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirt at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, at $1; close fitting corsets, $2; rich embroidered book fronts, $1 25; real French patent corsets, very cheap. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, new colors, at No. 583 Broadway, near 19th-st. Corsets and skirts made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF THE SEASON.
TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPETINGS,
LATEST SPRING PATTERNS.
ALSO,
BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, THREE-PLY AND STAIR-CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,
DAMASKS, MOREENS, CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES, &c., &c.,
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE
NOW ON EXHIBITION
Their entire Spring Importation of
CHOICE MOURNING and HALF-MOURNING
DRESS GOODS,
To which they will THIS DAY add,
1,000 pieces of FINE BLACK and WHITE LAWNS, at 12½ cents per yard.
500 pieces of FINE BLACK and WHITE ORGANDIES, at 18 cents per yard,
500 pieces MOZAMBIQUES, at 25 cents per yard.

BARGAINS IN FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS.
Owing to the complete stagnation of the
WHOLESALE TRADE,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have determined to sell the whole of their
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK AT RETAIL,
Much below the cost of importation.
For decided bargains, a separate counter has been appropriated, and the goods are put up in dress lengths.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
1,000 pieces BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, VELVET, WILTON and AXMINSTER, of the manufacture of JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS and others, forming the
LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT IN MARKET,
just received and for sale, at former prices, notwithstanding the large increase in cost, in consequence of the new tariff.
ALSO,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATTING, &c.,
together with every article connected with the Carpet Trade.
N. B.—All orders executed promptly and in artistic style. A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 PIECES COLORED AND BLACK AND WHITE CHECKED SILKS,
At 50 cents per yard, (value 75 cents.)
100 pieces RICH CHENE POULT DE SOIES,
At 75 cents per yard, (formerly sold $1 50.)
ALSO,
Large additions to the
DOLLAR STOCK.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

3.000 EMBROIDERED HDKF'S,
FROM $1 50 TO $3 50 EACH,
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

50 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
Just received per steamer *Arabia*,
Will be opened MONDAY, May 6.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.
THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

MILITARY LINEN GOODS.
72,000 Yards
Heavy Brown, Wire-threaded
LINEN DUCKS,
All of one quality and shade,
For Soldier's Fatigue Pants, or Suits,
In Hot Weather.
Also, indigo-blue French
COTTONADES for two Regiments.
And
BROWN FRENCH LINEN DRILLS.
For sale by
SPAULDING, VAIL, HUNT & CO.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS
Are informed that the subscribers, who are stationers for the Military Department of the State of New-York, and who have supplied Col. Duryea's Regiment of Advance Guard, Col. Vosburgh's American Rifles, Col. Hudson's Regiment of Scott's Life Guard, Col. Allen's Regiment of National Guards, Col. Ellsworth's Regiment of Firemen's First Zouaves, and other organizations with stationery, that they are fully prepared to fill all orders for military stationery, and know exactly what is required. GEORGE F. NESBIT & CO.,
corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS
COMPLETE
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITS.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No 88 William-st.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS.
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park row.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS—AT the shortest notice.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

ARMY BLANKETS, OF ALL GRADES AND sizes. For sale by
HESS, KESSEL & CO.,
No 24 Park-place.

TENTS MADE IN EVERY STYLE, AT short notice, and at reasonable prices, by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall st., New-York.

FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, CAMP CHAIRS, Club Seats and Walking-Cane Seats, suitable for army encampments, for sale, wholesale and retail, at C. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 25 Fulton-st. and 205 Water st.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, RIFLES and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR SECURING a genteel business and making a fortune, with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, can be secured by purchasing the exclusive right to a valuable article recently patented, which costs 50 cents and sells for $3. It is a genteel business and requires but little office room. The advertiser is leaving the State and will sell or exchange for property. Address P. G. X., Box No 149 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF a button manufacturing establishment, in good order. Apply to GEO. W. ABBE, Assignee, No. 102 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—OUR CHECK NO. 508, ON ST. NICHOLAS Bank, dated April 26th ult., to the order of Samuel Hatfield, for eleven hundred and nineteen dollars and three cents, ($1119 03) not indorsed. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the drawers, WALLACE & BULKLEY, corner Albany and Washington sts

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the Ladies' Meeting. It may be had on application at the house, No. 56 9th-st.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY SEEKS through its regular agents to present a Bible or Testament to every soldier and sailor going from, or passing through this City in the service of the United States. Over 14,000 Testaments have been presented within two weeks. This Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, has for its object the distribution of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and has for many years provided for such distribution at the military posts and naval stations in our City and Harbor, as a part of its field of operations.

The contributions to the Society this year are, for obvious reasons, less than usual, while its opportunities for usefulness are greater.

Donations are solicited, and will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, Thos. C. M. Paton, No 88 Leonard-st., or by either of the undersigned, and will, where requested, be applied solely to the supply of Bibles and Testaments to the Army and Navy of the United States.
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, President, No. 111 Broadway.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Secretary, 11 and 13 Cliff-st.
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.
SAMUEL HOLMES, Chairman of Committee on Military Posts, No 4 Beekman-st.
THEODORE B. BRONSON, Chairman of Committee on Naval Stations, No. 99 9th-st.
W. H. H. MOORE, Chairman of Finance Committee, No. 51 Wall-st.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a family's washing or a few single gentlemen. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as chambermaid and to assist with washing; the other as seamstress; no objection to do other light work, if required; best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and wait on a lady; has no objection to go in the country or to travel; the best of reference given from her present employer, where she can be seen for one week, at No. 37 West 38th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, and assist in waiting, in a private family; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 434 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; also has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 171 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is well recommended by her former employer, whose house she has had charge of. Apply at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., until 4 o'clock Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable Protestant girl, desires a situation, City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; would take a place as nurse and plain sewer; has good references for any of those mentioned. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; or would go as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country. City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a capable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; no objection to go in the country; has the best City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to take care of children and sew, or do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches, and is capable of taking the entire charge of her kitchen; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call, or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH excellent reference and no followers, wishes a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; also, an excellent baker of bread, pies and cakes; is kind to children; will make herself useful. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 424 Broadway, up stairs

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; also a waitress, and nurse and seamstress; all have excellent City reference; no objections to the country; can be seen at the employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROtestant young woman as first class cook, one who understands her business in all its branches; city reference given. Also, a chambermaid and seamstress can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE SCOTCH PROTESTant cook, with the best of City reference, wants a situation in a respectable family, either in the City or country. Inquire at No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family: good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 120 7th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as first-class cook; best of references can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in the City or country, by a respectable, smart, capable, servant girl in either of the above capacities; is a good plain cook, and superior washer and ironer; economical, neat and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL tidy woman a situation in the City or country; she is a competent baker; understands meats, poultry, soups, baking and pastry, and will do part of the washing; wages $8. Also, as waitress and chambermaid, &c.; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY AND OBLIGING Protestant Woman desires a situation. She is a good Cook, and Baker of Bread, Pies, Cakes and Biscuit, &c., is also an excellent Laundress; willing to work and make herself useful; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No 275, Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A respectable private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, game jellies, creams, pastry; also, bread and cake; good reference given; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the washing, or would take a chambermaid's place and do fine washing; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A NEAT AND TIDY GERMAN girl wishes to get a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family. Can be seen at the German and French Servants' Registry Office, No. 510 Broome-st

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable young girls, situations, one as competent cook and to do the washing and ironing of a small family; the other, as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist, if required, in the washing and ironing; both have lived for the last five years together, in the one family; the best of City reference for the last five years can be given from their last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 262 2d-av., third floor. Room No. 13.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations; one to do the cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; would wish situations together; have good City reference from their last place, where they have lived together for four years and a half. Call, till suited, at No. 216 West 18th-st., second floor back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by a first-class cook at $12; a first-rate chambermaid and nurse, would not object to sew, at $9; a first-class laundress at $9; and a very good seamstress, dressmaker and hair dresser at $10. Apply immediately, at the French institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, desires a situation in city or country; is a good meat and pastry cook, makes the best of bread; will assist in washing; has lived with highly respectable families; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply, No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread; understands dairy work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.; wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman, with good reference and no followers, and who can enter her place this day, wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to go in the country; can have good references. Apply at No 284 7th-av.

AS COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, WAITER GIRLS, LAUNDRESSES, &c.—Situations are wanted for over 200 excellent servants, most of which are recommended by first-class Brooklyn families, many of them being Protestants of the most respectable class. Gentlemen's families in the country can find a better class of help at this establishment, and those more willing to go in the country than at any other. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A FRENCH PROtestant woman desires a situation in the city or country in the above capacity; is a very good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; also a good seamstress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—A lady of refinement and education desires the supervision of a gentleman's family, or as matron in an Institute, or as companion to an invalid lady, traveling or at home; she would be found invaluable in either capacity. Address H. R. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as lady's maid or nurse, by a young person lately from the South, who speaks English, French and Spanish. Call at Westermen's bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also understands hair dressing; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person; is a good dressmaker, understands hair-dressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins; reliable reference. Apply at No. 121 West 28th-st., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in respectable families; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go in the country or travel with a family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 160 President-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman, as seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit for children. Can do none sewing in a neat manner. No objections to assist with chamberwork, and go to the country. Has good city reference. Call for two days, at No. 13, Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall on Astor place and 8th-st. near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who is a thorough groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. A note addressed to E. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or No. 79 Bleecker-st., will be properly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as coachman and groom; is a thorough groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 25th-st., or address J. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Apply, or address, at his present employer's, No. 182 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN OR STUD GROOM.—Wanted, a situation by a man of long practice and highly experienced; has served in some of the first families in England as four in hand coachman, which can be certified by inquiring from his last employer, whom he served for the last four years in this City; any gentleman requiring such a person will not be disappointed. Call or address H. N. K., No. 13 Amity-place, care of Mrs. Underhill.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, a situation in the above capacity; has no objection to assist in a garden; the very best of City reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Address, for three days, W. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from his late employer, wishes a place either in the City or country. Apply for the address, at No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a steady, sober and industrious man, a situation as coachman and gardener, with a thorough knowledge of green-house; understands his business perfectly and is very attentive to his work; can furnish the best of reference to that effect: in or around Brooklyn preferred. Address, for 1 week, J. B., Brooklyn Post office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man a situation as farmer and plain gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can take care of horses, and drive; also can milk cows, &c.; has excellent city reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st., or address J. B.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN, &C.—A SITuation as farmer or coachman and gardener wanted by a single man; understands green-house, vegetables, flowers and grapes, and is a careful driver; good reference for the last 6 years; wages moderate; can be recommended verbally if required. Call or address ALFRED, at Bridgeman's, seedsman, No. 878 Broadway, or F. J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man is desirous of procuring a good situation as groom and coachman, to take care of a pair of road horses, or go in the country with a gentleman; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. M. C., at James Jack's livery-stable, 14th-st., Union square.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a steady, industrious man; is also a thorough practical home wine brewer and champagne cider maker; can do almost anything about house or stable; has lived with the first families in London; has good city references. Call at No. 303 1st av., between 18th and 19th-sts., front room over drug store, for J. A. S., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family; is a thorough practical home wine brewer; also the finest champagne cider maker; has first-class reference. Call at No. 303 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for JAS. STEVENS first floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; understands the business perfectly; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 42d-st., second floor, up stairs, back room, or address P. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT man wants a situation as waiter in a private family; has excellent recommendations as to character and capability. Address P. F., Box No 218 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD city reference, wishes a situation in city or country; understands everything connected with the business; excels in care and cleaning of plate; is active, clean and tidy. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

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HIRAM YOUNG.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1861.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The position of affairs at the seat of Army operations, has not materially changed within the last twenty-four hours. The most important movement seems to have been towards Baltimore—the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment having proceeded from Washington to the Relay House yesterday morning, where they were to be joined by a Regiment from Annapolis, and another from the Annapolis Junction. A park of Artillery, from Annapolis, was also to join them, which would swell the force to about 3,000. Our dispatch from Baltimore announces the arrival of a portion of the troops at the Relay. It is not positively known what service this body of men is to be employed on, but it is conjectured at Washington that they are intended to coöperate with the Pennsylvania troops approaching Baltimore, under command of Gen. Patterson, to open and hold the route through that city. They will also act as a check to any movement of secession forces from Harper's Ferry, as they have possession of the road in that direction, as well as control of the telegraph line. The approach of these troops to the Relay House was very quiet, and they had possession of everything almost before the people there were aware of their presence. More New-York troops reached Washington yesterday—the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and part of the Thirteenth of Brooklyn.

We publish this morning the details of the interview of Mr. Faulkner, late Minister to France, with M. Thouvenel, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, as furnished to the State Department by Mr. Faulkner. The interview has already been alluded to by our Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," and the most important points in the conversation were given by him. In connection with this important document, however, we publish one still more important, from Secretary Seward to Mr. Dayton, the new American Minister, in which the policy and intentions of the Government towards the seceded States are clearly set forth. Mr. Seward declares that under no circumstances will a division of the States be recognized, and that the present rebellion, whatever magnitude it may attain, will positively be suppressed. This declaration from the State Department, indicative of the determination of the Government to sustain itself at every hazard, will no doubt act as an effectual bar to Southern aspirations for recognition on the part of European Powers.

Stories have at various times been put afloat to the effect that there had been serious misunderstandings among the Cabinet advisers of the President relative to the policy proper to be pursued in the present crisis—that, in fact, they had amounted almost to open rupture. It is now authoritatively denied that any misunderstanding whatever has occurred. But one opinion has governed the Government Councils; and the results of Cabinet deliberations, which may be witnessed in what is transpiring day by day, have been arrived at with wonderful unanimity. A sufficient proof of this will be found in the assertions of the Secretary of State, contained in the correspondence above noted.

Information has been received by the Government that the rebels in possession of Harper's Ferry are engaged in fixing up the machinery used in making arms, preparatory to removing it to Richmond. This the Government will probably endeavor to prevent, and a demonstration against Harper's Ferry may be looked for at any moment. The Virginia troops, in anticipation of such a movement, are said to be concentrating there.

A great Union meeting was held in Baltimore on Saturday night, at which a Committee was appointed to proceed to Frederick and protest against the passage of the bill professing to establish a Committee of Safety, and resolutions were passed solemnly protesting against secession under any circumstances. An attempt was made to amend by inserting a clause declaring the right of secession under certain contingencies, but it failed utterly.

A letter which Gen. Harney has addressed to a friend in Missouri sets at rest conclusively the question of his loyalty to the Government, which has heretofore been doubted in some quarters. He says he will never serve under any other banner than the "Stars and Stripes," and that he will continue in the service of the Government which has heaped honors upon him so long as he has breath. In addition to this he denies the right of secession, which would only lead to universal anarchy, and believes that the design of the secession leaders is to establish a military despotism. He warns Missouri that a desertion of the Union would prove her utter ruin, and intimates that even should she secede, he should still consider it his duty to stand by and fight for the Government.

The condition of the country was either the direct subject of discourse, or incidentally alluded to in nearly all the churches of this City and Brooklyn yesterday. There was an entire unanimity in the views taken of the present crisis, and the necessity of supporting the Government in vigorous measures to suppress the wicked rebellion which now threatens the destruction of the Republic.

The steamship *Cahawba*, recently reported as seized at New-Orleans but subsequently released, left that port on the 25th ult., touched at Havana, and reached New-York yesterday morning. We receive by her our Havana correspondence, embracing later intelligence from Venezuela and Mexico. At Havana, business was almost entirely suspended, and the markets were paralyzed, on account of the interruption of trade with the United States. In Venezuela, a Ministerial crisis had occurred, which had resulted in the appointment of an entire new set of officers. The report that Gen Paez had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Government armies is confirmed. From Mexico there is no intelligence of special importance. It is evident, however, that the country is yet in a very unsettled condition, and suffering under a multiplicity of ills which it will require years of good government to recover it from.

The Pony Express passed Fort Kearney on Saturday, with advices from San Francisco to the 24th ult. The alarming nature of the latest political advices from the East had a good deal unsettled trade, and the tone of business generally was dull. The investigation of the corruption case in the California Legislature had resulted in the conviction of one of the clerks of the Assembly Committee on Claims. In order that a just legislative apportionment of the State may be made, a bill had been introduced in the Legislature providing for a new census, to be taken by State authority. The Santa Clara settler difficulties still continued, and 1,700 men were reported as ready to resist the decree of the Court ejecting settlers from the Chebalio ranch. Gov. Downey had sent a messenger to remonstrate with them, and it was reported that he intended to send the San Francisco military to suppress the disturbances. Indian troubles in Humboldt and other northern counties were again occurring. Lieut. Collins, with 23 men, had had two encounters with them, in which he had killed 25 of them and wounded six more. Energetic measures were being taken to suppress these troubles effectually, with a fair prospect of success.

The Stock Market was firm at the early Board on Saturday; but at the close of the day, speculation was dull, and prices rather inclining downward. New York Central, 72@72½ per cent. Exchange 104@105 on London.

The Message of Jefferson Davis.

We publish in another part of this morning's issue the Message of Jefferson Davis to his Congress of Confederates. It deserves careful perusal. Its general tone is apologetic,—as its first and most prominent purpose is to vindicate the secession movement,—and its next, to throw upon the Government of the United States the responsibility of the impending war. This is certainly a double task of extraordinary difficulty,—one to which Mr. Davis is manifestly unequal. That he should think it necessary at this late day, after each of the seceding States has gone over the whole ground in excuse of its own secession, is somewhat singular, and indicates possibly a suspicion on his part that the case is not yet quite free from doubt.

Mr. Davis quotes a clause from the *original league* of the Old Thirteen States, formed before the Revolutionary War, and intended solely to combine their strength for that contest, the clause declaring that "each *State* retains its *sovereignty*, freedom and independence." He seeks to show that the precise object expressed in this clause was secured in the Federal Constitution subsequently formed; and for this purpose he quotes from the resolution of Congress providing for the Convention, a clause, which says that it was to be held

> "For the *sole and express purpose* of revising the articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, *and confirmed by the States*, render the Federal Constitution adequate to *the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union*."

Mr. Davis conveniently overlooks the last line of this clause. He fastens attention upon the fact that the Constitution was to be "confirmed by *the States*;"—but he neglects the other part, which is equally conspicuous and far more important, namely, that this Constitution, when thus confirmed, was to be "*adequate to the exigencies of the Government and* THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION." This strikes a death-blow at his theory that the States might *destroy* the Union, after the Constitution was adopted. The foremost object of that instrument was to preserve the Union;—and the people are now resolved to test the question whether it is adequate to that object or not.

Mr. Davis proceeds to justify the rebellion of the South, because the North was growing the most populous, wealthy and powerful section,—and that the political majority would always control the affairs of the nation. This argument would clearly justify any minority in taking up arms against the successful majority.

Mr. Davis next proceeds to show that President Lincoln commenced the war upon the South. On this point, however, he is slightly inconsistent. He at first alleges the attempt to provision Fort Sumter as the initial act of war;—and afterwards ascribes that event to the proclamation which followed the seizure of the Fort. Mr. Davis either forgets that Sumter was bombarded by his orders, or else he fails to see that bombarding a fort is an act of war. In either case, he will scarcely mislead any considerable number even of his own people, into the belief that President Lincoln commenced the war in which we are now engaged.

Mr. Davis enumerates various acts on the part of the National Government which justify the rebellion of the South,—and among them, of course, are the enactment of fishing bounties and tariff laws. But the chief source of injury and danger is the hostility manifested by the people in the Northern States to the institution of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. Mr. Davis dwells at length on this subject, talks much of the non-rendition of fugitive slaves, and makes the usual false charge that the Northern States intend to interfere with and overthrow the domestic institutions of the South. He forgets that the States that have engaged in this rebellion are States that never lost fugitive slaves at all; and that the very first leaders in the revolt have openly declared that the matter of Slavery was only a *pretext*, through which to accomplish a movement fully determined on thirty years ago.

Mr. Davis cannot close his review of the unjust acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a late proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, announcing a blockade of the ports of the seceded States, and threatening to punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters-of-marque from the Confederate States Government. This blockade is declared by Mr. Davis to be a "mere paper blockade," which is contrary to the law of nations; from which statement he doubtless desires his own subjects to derive the comfortable conclusion that foreign nations will not regard it. A forlorn hope, he will soon discover. With reference to the threat of hanging his privateersmen as pirates, Mr. Davis is evidently incensed. He says such act will be "contrary to the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides." This is not a very alarming view for us to take, inasmuch as the United States, having greater agencies of destruction, and double the population of the Confederates, will evidently survive, while the latter will be totally destroyed.

We are informed by the Message that Mr. Davis has sent three Commissioners abroad to wait upon the following Governments and ask a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and make with them treaties of amity and commerce, to wit: England, France, Russia and *Belgium*. Some may be surprised to find Spain omitted and Belgium included in the number of those foreign States whose favor is most desired by the Confederate States. Without venturing on an explanation in regard to Spain, we will suggest that Belgium is somewhat noted for the extent and excellence of its manufacture of *gun-barrels*—a commodity that the Confederates are just now in special need of.

The State of Virginia finds mention in this connexion as a foreign government with which he, through Mr. A. H. Stephens, has just concluded a convention of amity, which is probably to result in a closer union. Mr. Davis furthermore encourages his Congress by saying he has "satisfactory assurances" that "the whole of the Slaveholding States of the late Union" will "in a few weeks" unite their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. We venture the opinion that in two cases, at least, Mr. Davis' expectations will not be realized.

The policy indicated at the former session of the Confederate Congress, for rendering the navigation of the Mississippi river free, has been put into execution by the Treasury Department. "Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States." We will not question the word of Mr. Davis on this point, but refer for further information to the *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at this city yesterday, having been chased away from the mouth of the Mississippi river, which she was about entering, by certain Confederate pirates on board of the *Wm. H. Webb.*

It is only after plodding through all these subjects, that Mr. Davis comes to that, the consideration of which he tells his Congress in the beginning, is the sole object of his calling them together, to wit: *the providing of means for the defence of the country.* As this portion of the message is most important, we present it in his own words:

> "Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued, inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purposes of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount, to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to the subject; and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication."

Two facts come to light here. One is that only eight millions of the authorized loan were taken, instead of the whole fifteen millions, as was so boldly and repeatedly asserted by the newspaper organs of Mr. Davis' Confederacy. The other fact is that *no more money can be had through this authorized loan*, because the security of its interest—the duty on the export of cotton—fails by reason of the blockade. If this were not so, Mr. Davis would quickly sell his remaining *seven millions* of bonds, and go on with his war rejoicing.

The latter part of the Message considers briefly the Departments of Justice, of the Interior, of the Navy, Army, and Post-office. We are informed that two vessels have been purchased for the Navy, that have been named the *Sumter* and *Macree*, which are now being prepared for sea as "rapidly as possible" at New-Orleans. We apprehend they will never get out. The Army of the Confederate States now consists of 35,000 men, of whom 19,000 are distributed among the Southern Forts, at Charleston, Pensacola, &c.; and "*sixteen thousand are en route for Virginia.*" The Postmaster-General wishes to assume the entire control of postal service in the Confederate States, and Mr. Davis concurs in requesting authority from Congress for him to do so.

Mr. Davis compliments the citizen soldiery of the Confederate States on the alacrity with which they have responded to his calls for volunteers. But he talks to them of "sacrifices" and sufferings, rather than of success.

> "A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit undiminished to their posterity."

Finally, he expresses his earnest wishes for peace—his ardent desire to be let alone—his protestations that he wants no conquests, no aggrandizement, no concessions of any kind from the United States—which we have already published. In the deep, thorough and heartfelt sincerity of Mr. Davis, in these expressions, we have the fullest faith. His position is one of dire extremity, and though a brave man he cannot help feeling alarm, for his people if not for himself. He has assailed a good Government without just cause. He has provoked its patient but terrible spirit, and all the aids he relied on have failed him. England and France were to keep open his ports with their war-ships, in order that they might buy and take away his cotton. But where are they? One-half of the citizens of the North were to rise up in behalf of the South, and interpose their bodies before Mr. Lincoln's invading armies. But where are they? The Northern cities were to be sacked by its own starving poor, while the South, under Jeff. Davis' golden reign, was to bloom in perennial freshness, enjoying peace and plenty. Where are the two pictures?

Mr. Davis's sweet dreams have turned to horrid nightmare. He feels himself in toils that are closing tightly around him. The passive Government of the United States, that he deemed too weak for resistance, much less for aggressive action, has fallen upon him as the enraged serpent of Grecian fable, and he sees himself the Laocoon of this American revolution.

Europe and the Union.

We publish this morning some very interesting and important diplomatic documents. The first is a dispatch from Mr. Faulkner, our late Minister in France, reporting his interview with the French Minister, in regard to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This report is very nearly identical with that made by our Paris Correspondent, in a letter published in the Times some days since, and confirms its accuracy in every particular. The French Minister informed Mr. Faulner that no application for recognition had yet been made—that it would not be acted on hastily, and that, in his opinion, the exercise of force to preserve the Union was to be deprecated.

Following this dispatch is Mr. Seward's letter of instructions to Mr. Dayton. It is one of the ablest, most vigorous and admirable documents of our diplomacy. It states the existing condition of affairs with great clearness and precision, and proclaims the purpose of the Government in language which carries conviction and courage in every line. "There is not now," says Mr. Seward, "nor has there been, nor will there be any,—the least idea existing in this Government, of *suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever.*" "Tell M. Thouvenel," he adds, "that *the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.*"

This is language to which the American people will most heartily and energetically respond. The purpose it expresses is theirs, and they will see that it is carried out.

The Great Eastern Needed.—The *Great Eastern* steamer is expected to reach New-York in about eight days. She will be open for exhibition, but it is quite apparent that she will not draw sufficient numbers to make it pay.

We suggest to the Administration that this mammoth vessel might be put to good account in the present war. She can be chartered on reasonable terms, and perhaps purchased on still better. Inasmuch as the Government will wish to throw heavy masses of soldiers on points of the Southern coast, the *Great Eastern* is the boat for that business. She can carry 4,000 men and their munitions and arms at a trip; and no disappointment can occur from the forces being scattered by a storm, as has often happened.

All Right Now.

However it may have been in the past, whether the people were right or wrong in imputing to the Administration a want of activity, too strong a disposition to act only on the defensive,—the fact seems now to be that the President and his Cabinet are awake to the necessities of their position and the requirements of the country. They have caught the inspiration of the hour, and have roused to an earnest and vigorous exercise of the powers vested in them for the defence of the Government.

Talk about the defence of the Capital alone is no longer heard. The concentration of troops there has rendered its safety no longer doubtful. Columns of troops are said to be moving upon Baltimore in aid of the loyal citizens of Maryland, and to open a straight path to Washington. The frontier is being lined with a cordon of loyal soldiers, not alone to defend the approaches of the enemy, but ready to march forward at the tap of the drum. The blockade is extending Southward, and in a few weeks every port of the Secession States will be sealed from the commerce of the seas. The Mississippi, too, will be guarded, so that supplies for the enemy will find no ingress through that channel. The President has called for 42,000 additional volunteers, and 22,000 regulars, and the call will be answered in a week. The State of New-York alone would furnish the regiments in a fortnight. In addition to these, 18,000 seamen are demanded, and these will be enlisted by the time the vessels are ready for sea.

With these forces the Government will be provided with the means, as it will have the disposition to enforce its sanctions, and crush out rebellion wherever it may exist. It can render effectual aid to the loyal people of the Border States, and overawe treason and rebellion there. It can quell the mad spirit that is making the South a desolation, and scattering anarchy, confusion and suffering, where, a few months ago, all was order, prosperity and peace.

It is a sad thing to contemplate the ruin of States already wrought, and the greater ruin impending over them in consequence of the wicked and restless ambition of bad men. It is a melancholy necessity which impels this aggregation of armies;—but a government like ours, and a country like these United States, must be upheld and supported at every hazard and at any cost. The hard alternatives of disintegration, or war for their preservation, has been presented and the choice made. It has been determined, in view of duty, of all the obligations of patriotism with reference to the security of the present, the hope of the future and the stern requirements of everlasting justice and right. The war initiated is not one of conquest, not one of aggression. It is not of our own choosing. It has been forced upon us in defence of free institutions, and in the perpetuation of popular rights. It involves not alone the destiny of this country, but it is to solve the great problem whether self government, popular freedom, are among the possibilities of an enlightened civilization.

Such are the momentous issues to be settled by the results of this war, to the exigencies of which the Administration are now thoroughly awake. Let them sleep no more. Let it be prosecuted earnestly, vigorously, firmly, but humanely to the end. The country will sustain them. The popular sentiment of the world will sustain them. To hesitate or halt hereafter will be at once a cruelty and a crime.

The Stars and Stripes.

It is related in Baltimore, that one of the wounded Massachusetts men—a mere youth—after the fight with the mob, crept into a shop and was kindly sheltered by the owner, and on being questioned why so young a man as he came so far with arms, he murmured faintly, but "with a simple affection," the account says, with dying breath, "*The Stars and Stripes!*"

If any one goes around among our soldiers now, and asks many the reason of their enlisting, they will very probably say, "it was the insult to the old Flag at Sumter," or "it is for the Stars and Stripes." Many unreflecting people laugh at this as an ignorant enthusiasm. But it is not. Who that knows human history or human nature, can doubt in regard to the power of an *emblem*. For eighteen centuries, the hopes of humanity, its highest life and its pledge of immortality have been in a symbol—the gallows of a past time, the *Cross* of the modern ages. That simple emblem is a reality—it contains a history and a promise in itself.

So with the tri-color: wherever a Frenchman looks upon it, he sees not merely the three bands of color, but a whole history of glory and civilization. So with the red cross—the Englishman reads in it a thousand years of sturdy manhood and indomitable vigor.

So with our glorious Stars and Stripes. Who that has seen it waving in foreign ports, amid the emblems of bigotry and tyranny; or has beheld it gleaming of late on some border-town, where to display it was danger and perhaps death; or who that saw its tattered folds sweep out from the flag-staff of Sumter in the iron hands of Washington in our own city, has not sometime felt his eyes fill with tears, as he gazed at it. It is our great Emblem. It symbolizes the American Idea. Of late years, indeed, it has covered so much baseness, and oppression, and treason, that the love of our people for it was growing cold. But now, in the time of its peril, when the shot of traitors have pierced it, when it is discarded and outcast by those who have so long used it to protect their iniquities, the feeling of the people springs towards it like a passion. It represents all that we have loved and hoped for in America. It is a symbol of Equal Rights, of Law, of Country, and, above all, of Universal Liberty. Thank God! its stains are washed away! It is now an emblem of the most advanced humanity; of shelter to the oppressed; of free speech; of the inalienable rights of man; of well ordered and lawful Freedom. It is the white plume of Civilization in its direful battle with Barbarism, on this Western Continent. The hopes and prayers of mankind follow it. As we look at its gay flaunting, we see in it a short but noble history; the heroic war of Independence, the wise building of the Constitution, the growth of a great and prosperous nation, which should shame all ancient governments, and secure Justice and Liberty to all men of every creed and condition.

The Stars and Stripes are but beginning their glorious career. They shall yet wave over Richmond and Charleston, and Mobile and New-Orleans. They shall go on over new lands and new seas. They shall be the herald and the banner of civilization and humanity for many a coming century. All men shall look to them as the symbol of liberty.

Therefore let the glorious banner flaunt from every housetop, from window and chimney, from monument and church—for no place is too sacred for it. In this time of its danger, we will wear it over our breasts, and bear it on our persons; and you who go forth to defend the Flag, remember that nothing can dishonor it but treachery and cowardice! Bear the old Stars and Stripes, as the emblem of your country, before you in battle; count it honor enough that you have been able to bleed and suffer for it, and a sweet and glorious thing if for that Flag you can die.

Baltimore to New-York.

Baltimore, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was natural that the intelligence of the attack of the mob on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore should have been received at the North with warm indignation and threats of vengeance. But after the real character of the attack has been made known—that it was utterly unpremeditated, *because the mob were wholly unarmed*—a fact that annihilates at once any assertions to the contrary—that the Mayor of the city walked at their head and policemen flanked them—that the unanimous condemnation of our citizens upon the act has gone forth—after all this, that the Press of New-York should, for a week longer, teem with the most brutal threats of slaughter, rapine, burning and pillage, all to be poured upon our devoted heads, is neither brave, honorable nor decent.

The social relations between Baltimore and New-York have hitherto been stronger, probably, than between any two cities in the nation. Within the last week hundreds of letters from New-York have poured in upon our citizens, urging the removal of their women and children from this city to escape the fiendish brutality which is to be let loose upon us. Conspicuous among the terrors is ——'s regiment, represented by New-York letters and papers as a band of thieves and cut-throats, carrying a flag inscribed—"Through Baltimore." They are promised a gold watch apiece, to be procured in this city—and more that decency cannot name, even in indignation.

Is this the Empire City's idea of the method of "upholding the Government and vindicating its honor?"

In the name of common humanity, do your people consider our 250,000 inhabitants fetid cowards?

BALTIMORE.

NEW-YORK TO BALTIMORE.

We are quite willing to believe that the murderous attack on the Massachusetts troops was the work of a mob. We know, too, that in words it has been disavowed by the people of Baltimore. But we must remind our correspondent that this is not enough. Words are of no consequence in such an emergency as the present. The country wants *action* at the hands of the people of Baltimore and of Maryland. The people demand a *route to the Capital* through Baltimore,—and they expect the people of Baltimore, if they are Union men, to secure it for them.

We cannot forget that while the people have disavowed the action of the mob, every step taken by the authorities has been to sanction it. A Coroner's inquest branded the killing of a man by the Massachusetts troops in defending themselves from the mob, as murder. Not one of the murderers among the mob has yet been arrested. The Police was notoriously on its side, and the Police Marshal is an open and avowed enemy of the Government, and did his best to make the resistance of the mob effectual. A public meeting held immediately afterwards, while it denounced the mob, regarded the attempted passage of troops for the defence of the Government as a sufficient provocation for its violence. Even to this day, the authorities of Baltimore have made no decision in regard to future emergencies of the same kind—have not decided that Federal soldiers may pass unmolested through their streets, nor lifted a finger to aid the Government in suppressing rebellion and averting anarchy.

While these things are so, Baltimore cannot expect the people of New-York to be content with the position and action of the people of Baltimore. We expect them to open the route. If they cannot do it, the Government must do it for them, and our thousands upon thousands of volunteers stand ready to aid them. But Baltimore may rest assured that all its apprehensions of brutality and outrage are utterly groundless. Heated language may have occasioned a momentary fear that the usages of civilized warfare would be in some cases transgressed:—but there is not the slightest danger of any such violation. The men to whom our correspondent alludes have been grossly maligned in the letters he speaks of:—they will be found, we venture to assert, as obedient to discipline as any in the service. "Baltimore" may dismiss his fears on this score. We have no such opinion of his people as his words imply. There is no wish to do them injury,—no desire even to avenge upon them the wrongs they have inflicted upon American citizens and the American flag. We are willing to regard all that as the work of momentary passion. But we want a *route through Baltimore to Washington*:—and upon that the country will insist at all hazards. If the Union men are as numerous and as true as they are represented to be, they can save the Government the trouble of marching a single regiment, or firing a single gun, for this purpose.

An Error Corrected.—The *News* is greatly aggrieved because none of the "editorial and reportorial employés" of the Times have gone to the war. It enumerates the persons supposed to be employed in our establishment,—and exclaims, "How many of these have volunteered? *Not one.*"

This would be very effective if it were true. But we beg to inform the *News* that so far as the Times office is concerned, it is entirely mistaken. One of the gentlemen connected with the editorial department of the Times is a volunteer in the Sixty-ninth Regiment; one of our reporters is with Col. Duryea's Regiment, and another with Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves. Besides these, three others from the literary department of the Times are in the army, and seven of our compositors are also among the volunteers. If this is not our share, more can be had whenever the necessity for them shall arise.

Western Virginia Moving.—The evidences daily accumulate that a very large portion of Western Virginia, including a heavy population and a great deal of wealth, will refuse to join the Eastern portion of the State in its secession and union with the Southern Confederacy.

In numerous counties very large public meetings have been held, and resolutions passed with extraordinary unanimity, denouncing the secession ordinance of the Convention, and refusing to be bound by it. In the city of Wheeling, we now see the merchants have combined together and refused to pay taxes to the State authorities at Richmond, that are in revolt against the Federal Government. This was done on the 3d inst. So great was the feeling in that city against the payment of the State taxes, that the Commissioner of the Revenue charged with their collection resigned to avoid the performance of his duty.

The Treasury of Virginia can ill afford to lose any part of her revenue at a time like this. Still less can her Army afford to lose the brave sons of the West, who refused to accept the revolution that has been declared.

Protection of the Troops from Sun-Strokes.

We are indebted for the following important practical suggestions, to the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, who has a son serving in the Seventh Regiment:

> Experience has shown, that troops serving in warm climates, greatly need protection from sunstroke, often quite as dangerous and fatal as the fire of the enemy.
>
> The judicious care and foresight of the British officers, in the recent campaigns in India and in the Crimea, protected their soldiers from the danger, by *thick white linen cap covers*, having a cape protecting *the back of the neck*, which reflected instead of absorbing the heat of the Sun.
>
> The regions in and about Washington, say from latitude 37° to 40°, in which our troops may soon take the field, have an average temperature quite as high as that of Sebastopol in latitude 45°.
>
> An exact pattern of the cap-cover used in the Crimea was furnished last week, by a British officer, to an association of patriotic ladies in this city, who have already completed *one thousand* for the use of one of our Regiments at Washington.
>
> Another association of ladies has since entered on a similar labor of love, to supply the same number to another Regiment.
>
> We trust that these examples may be followed, without delay, until all our troops shall be protected from needless exposure and hardship on the scorching plains of the South.
>
> There is no difficulty or delay in forwarding these cap-covers to the Regiments. A traveling-trunk of ordinary size will hold at least *eight hundred*, and can be sent by Express in twenty-four hours.

Just and Patriotic.—Among other late and gratifying determinations of the Government at Washington, the following is reported:

> "The Post-office Department, after carrying into effect its past orders as to offices, will chiefly confine its action to supplying vacancies by death and resignation, and to removals for cause. *This is deemed a proper tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the loyal States, in view of the new and controlling issues of Government.*"

This is the right spirit, and is in the highest degree creditable to the good sense and patriotism of Postmaster-General Blair. We give it our full and hearty commendation; and hope to hear that a like rule of action has been adopted in all departments of the Government. The Democratic party of the North has exhibited a ready zeal and unselfish patriotism in this exigency, that entitles it to the respect and admiration of mankind; and we should feel not only justified in doing so, but absolutely required to show by every token of confidence and trust that we have obliterated the record of the past, and are now one people with them in all that concerns the preservation and perpetuity of the Union.

Important from South America.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE AT MENDOZA—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Thursday, March 28, 1861.

We are to-day in receipt of the fearful details of an earthquake that occurred in Mendoza on the evening of the 20th instant. The ravages of the shocks have been astounding. It was at a quarter to 9 o'clock. We felt it in this city also, long continued, but not very strong. There the violence of it only lasted a few seconds—some say only six or seven. But it laid the town in total ruin. Subsequent shocks have followed, and the latest accounts state that not an edifice, either public or private, is standing.

The loss of life has been dreadful. The smallest calculation puts down the deaths at 2,000. But most of the letters written thence state that two-thirds of the inhabitants have perished. Reckoning them at twelve thousand, the number would ascend to six or eight thousand. While the exact number is uncertain, certain it is that a most fatal and distressing calamity has fallen on Mendoza.

But that is not all. From the town of San Juan similar accounts have been received. That town is a hundred miles north of Mendoza. It is reported as being totally destroyed. Besides the ruin caused directly by the earthquake, the river had also risen and overflowed the town.

Earthquakes of violence have not been experienced in Mendoza, nor in fact at points east of the Andes, for a great length of time. This is to say, none of any note have been felt. About a century ago a shock of great severity occurred in Mendoza. But since that period the people have enjoyed comparative security. However, in this unlooked-for moment, the disaster has come on the poor people. Their destitution is most alarming. One writer dates his letter from "Where Mendoza *was*." Whole families were buried under the ruins of their own dwellings. In one house six children were killed.

When our latest express started for this place four days had passed. The exhalations from dead bodies had come to be sickening. From affluence, families have been reduced in a moment to the extreme of want, houseless and homeless. Fortune, friends, clothing, provisions, all gone in an instant. In addition to all, they are said to be attacked by robbers. People from the surrounding country have actually rushed in to pillage and rob from the poor creatures the little that they may have preserved from the dismal overthrow. So that among the articles which they request might be sent them, they specify arms of defence, with which to keep away these reckless and inhuman depredators.

In Santiago Committees have been appointed to collect subscriptions. The same has to-day been done here. Clothing, linen for bandages, medicines, blankets and tents are in request. Some supplies have already gone forward. More are being collected. Doubtless generous subscriptions will be made and sent forward, without delay.

April 1.—Our Winter is commencing easy this year. For several days we are covered with clouds or enveloped in mist.

A leading native merchant, named Vives, is reported to be dead.

Nothing is known more decided regarding the candidates for the Presidency. Ochagavia is more mentioned now than any one else. Next week Deputies for the Lower House will be chosen. The Opposition talk of not voting, to show their estimate of the unfairness of the elections.

Varas positively declines standing as the candidate for the Presidency, though his party insist that he must, and that he is the only man who can govern the country.

There are many of the banished revolutionists of 1859 in Mendoza. Their necessary suffering on account of the earthquake, is urged as a reason why the Government should grant an act of amnesty, and allow them to return to their country and to their families; which may all be well, if they will not come here to promote a political upheaving.

We have dates from New-York as late as March 1. O! if they were but four days later. We must wait another fortnight still, to know what has become of the Republic that seemed to be exempt from revolution. The common feeling here, is in favor of the Union. Each man may think his State a very good State, but it would make an exceedingly small country.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

Conservative Attitude of the Government—Effect of the Rebellion on Slavery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

There has been a good deal of speculation in the Northern Press upon the consequences of the Southern rebellion, as it regards Slavery; and while many have suggested abolition as a probable result of the civil war now raging, it seems generally supposed that that radical policy will be resorted to by the Federal Government, as the most effectual remedy for Southern disaffection. Thus far the conduct of the Government gives no warrant for the supposition that it will resort to such extreme measures; and, on the contrary, it is not impossible that the South will be indebted to the Government for its preservation from the horrors of insurrection, or the ill effects of immediate abolition. The South has far more to fear on this head from the desperation of the conspirators than from the State necessities of the regular Government. Mr. LINCOLN in his proclamation calling for 75,000 militia to enforce the laws, stated distinctly that private property would be respected; and in conformity with this proclamation, Gen. BUTLER, and also Col. LEFFERTS, if I am not misinformed, actually returned slaves, who appealed to them for protection, to their owners. The effect of these acts, which, however repugnant to the prevalent sentiment of the North, were in strict accordance with positive law, has been to inspire confidence in the people of Maryland, and to greatly strengthen the cause of Union.

In the Southern States, on the contrary, we have seen several accounts of the employment of black men, free and slaves, by the rebel Government, not merely to dig trenches and throw up breastworks, but to bear arms. If such things are found in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry? If there is already found a dearth of white men to defend the cause of secession, in the first spasm of patriotic ardor, what are we to look for after two or three campaigns shall have worn down and exhausted the flower of the Southern youth? Undoubtedly black regiments will be called into service by the score; they will be drilled, disciplined, and armed, and on them the main reliance will be placed. In the meantime slaves are constantly depreciating in value, and the rebel Government will be glad to purchase their fidelity at the price of their liberation from slavery.

It must not be forgotten that when the South shall be fully embarked in the war for separate independence, the fate of the ruling class, the Secessionists, will be staked on the issue, and success in achieving this result will become the paramount good, compared with which all other things will be regarded as of no account. Slavery will thus be subordinated to the question of Southern independence, and the continued rule of the oligarchs who commenced the rebellion for the sake of Slavery. The institution will be found incompatible with a state of war; it will lose value in consequence of the general prostration of credit and business enterprises; and the liberation of the slaves, while removing the danger, will give three-fold strength to the Southern Government.

The slaveholders have, for these reasons, far more to fear from their pretended friends, than from those whom they regard as enemies. I believe that the Administration has no disposition to interfere with Slavery; its obvious policy is to respect the local laws of the States, and to leave to the people of the South the management of their domestic affairs. State necessities may compel a departure from this principle; but nothing short of necessity should. It is a singular spectacle we now behold, in the scrupulous respect paid to Southern laws and usages by the Federal Government; while the Secessionists in making war upon the Government in defence of Southern rights, are openly disregarding Southern laws, prejudices and usages, by arming the slaves and free people of color. This contrast cannot fail to impress itself upon the Southern friends of Union, and they will not fail to use it, when the reign of terror shall be broken by the Federal Government, for the overthrow of the rebels.

Next in importance to the defence of the Capital, by keeping open the communications with the North and West, including the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Potomac River, is the re-conquest of the Mississippi River to the Gulf. This duty will devolve upon the troops of the Northwest, which is deeply interested in maintaining the free navigation of that River, and whose honor is compromised by the impudent attempt of the rebels to close it against the peaceful commerce of the up-river steamers. There is a strong Union sentiment among the large planters of Mississippi, who clearly foresee the ruin which awaits them, and they will hail with delight the presence of a Federal army in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, capable of protecting them against the insurrections of their slaves, and the forced loans of the rebel Government.

It is pretended by the Southern newspapers that the price of negroes has not given way under the crushing weight of civil commotion and rebellion. Prime field hands are still quoted at high prices, and the fact is adduced in proof of the strength of the peculiar institution. But the aforesaid papers fail to mention that the value of Southern bank notes has been reduced fifty per cent., and that all sales are made in this depreciated currency. The truth is that slaves are worth less than half what was freely paid for them a year ago, and if the war last six months, they will be reduced to one-fourth that value.

I understand that an officer of the United States Army, who is a native of Virginia, and who was to have been court-martialed for failing to account for funds or property intrusted to him by the Government, drew his month's pay yesterday and resigned to-day. I am not informed whether his resignation will be accepted, but if it be not, he may find Jordan a hard road to travel.

Some alarm is produced in Union circles by the rumor that the Virginians have hit upon a plan for taking Fort Monroe which has never yet been known to fail. It is said that they propose to smuggle FLOYD into it, who is expected *to steal it.*

OBSERVER.

Death of Mr. Wilkins, the Critic and Feuilletonist.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. E. G. P. WILKINS, a gentleman widely known and esteemed in literary and art circles. For some days past Mr. WILKINS had been laboring under a severe attack of pneumonia. It was known that his case was critical, but his demise was sudden and unexpected, inasmuch as a more favorable set of symptoms had manifested themselves, and it was hoped the crisis had been passed. This, unhappily, did not prove to be the case. On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, he sank peacefully into the arms of death.

Mr. WILKINS was born in Boston, and was in his thirty-first year at the time of his death. He has been connected with the editorial staff of the *Herald* newspaper since the year 1853, and was more particularly known as the musical and dramatic critic of that journal. His style was terse and epigrammatic, with a very pleasant undercurrent of dry humor. He has written several plays, which have been performed in this City and elsewhere with great success. The very delightful comedietta of "Henriette," only quite recently withdrawn from the bills of Wallack's theatre, was the latest dramatic production from his pen.

Journalism sustains a great loss in the death of Mr. WILKINS. His ability as a writer was of so marked a kind that it was not unreasonable to anticipate for him a career of unusual conspicuousness. Death has robbed the world of a shining light, and bereaved an inconsolable circle of friends of a gentleman whom they knew only to love.

Mr. WILKINS' remains will be forwarded to Boston for interment. The funeral obsequies take place to-day, at St. Thomas' Church, corner Houston-street and Broadway, at 12 o'clock.

CONCERT BY THE NEWS-BOYS.—A Concert by the News-Boys, from the Home in Fulton-street, will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, near Broadway. Rev. J. QUINCY ADAMS, and JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., are expected to be present, with other eminent speakers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

News from Havana, Venezuela and Mexico.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Cahawba* left the City of New-Orleans on the evening of the 25th, but did not cross the bar until the ensuing morning at 10 o'clock—arriving at Havana on the evening of the 28th. She left that port at 9 A. M. on the 30th ult.

From Havana there is nothing to report except the almost total suspension of business, growing out of the difficulties in the States.

The markets are all paralyzed. Sugars can be bought below quotations; No. 12, 5½ to 6 reals per arobe. Stock on hand—Havana and Matanzas, 300,000 boxes.

FREIGHTS—There is no disposition to charter American vessels. Other flags are getting the highest rates of the year, £3¾ to £4.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 7@8 ₱ cent. premium; Exchange on New York, 60 days, 2@3 ₱ cent. discount; Exchange on New-Orleans, 60 days, par@1 ₱ cent. premium; United States gold in demand at par.

Off the Moro, the *Cahawba* was boarded by a boat from the United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. CRAVEN, from Havana, bound to Key West.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The receipts for duties at the Customs of this city, during the first three months of the present year, were $500,000 less than the amount usually received during the same period, while it is calculated the receipts during the present month will be at least $200,000 less than usual. These circumstances go far to prove the great scarcity of money among the importers of this city, who "enter" the chief portion of what they import "in bond," taking them out only as required for immediate sale and consumption.

The Spanish screw steam-frigate *Berenguela* returned to this port from St. Domingo on the 20th inst. She did not bring any later intelligence from St. Domingo.

A man driving a mule-cart, last week, through one of the city gates, run over the "voluntario" who stood sentinel there, then, in fright or a fit of madness, jumped from the cart, took away the musket from the sentinel and struck him a severe blow with it. For this offence he will be tried before a Military Court, and probably be sentenced to death by the "vile garrotte!"

The voluntarios are being exercised in firing blank cartridges.

The principal works of the new "Monumental Battery," fronting the Casa Beneficencia, (Almshouse,) are completed. The new rifled cannon are mounted upon it, and the requisite munitions of war deposited in its stores.

An aged lady, Dona CARIDAD PEREZ, died at Trinidad, in this island, on the 13th inst., having attained the great age of 118 years.

Dr. GAILLARDET, formerly of your City, has opened a new hospital at a very suitable location at *Regla*, across the harbor, nearly opposite this city. It is called the hospital of Santa Matilde.

By the Royal Mail Company's steamship *Solent*, which arrived 22d inst. from St. Thomas, the *Diario de la Marina* of this city has received intelligence from Venezuela to 7th inst. I translate and condense the following summary of the intelligence received from Venezuela, from the impression of the *Diario de la Marina* of 23d inst.:

"The Ministry having been incessantly harassed by the party opposed to them, presented their resignations *en masse* on the 6th. The following-named gentlemen were immediately appointed to their offices, and took possession of their several *bureaux* the same evening: Los Señores Licenciado Santiago Rodriquez, Minister of the Interior and Justice; Dr. Carlos Citizondo, Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Hilarion, Naval Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Leon de Febres Cordero to the Ministry of War and Marine.

The General Don LEON DE FEBRES CORDERO, nominated to the Department of War and Marine, had, from family causes and bad health, resigned the chief command of the army of the Republic, and the President had nominated 'the most excellent Señor General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ to that command, and to immediately nominate and organize his staff.'

Great hopes were entertained that in a short time Gen. PAEZ would restore tranquillity and happiness to the country.

Respecting the war, we have only an *alcance* (postscript) to the *Gaceta* of the 7th, which states that on the 5th, the *Comandante* (Major) Don RAFAEL CAPO had occupied Curierpe, and had taken from the factionists 300 fanegas of cocoa.

We learn from a private source, that the Government forces had occupied Concagua on the 31st ult."

The *Solent* brought fifty thousand dollars in gold and silver, neither of which, if English money, are current here at their British value.

Sir CHARLES L. WYCK, the new British Minister to Mexico, and Mr. T. JOHNSON, British Consul at Tampico, are among her passengers.

We have had a visit from the United States steamer *Mohawk*. She and the British steamer-of-war *Hydra* sailed on the 22d inst., and the British screw steamer-of-war *Desperate* arrived from Jamaica same day.

I regret to have to report the failure of two more mercantile firms—the first, Los Señores CARBAJOSA IBARZUBAL & Co., from whom, you will remember, a clerk some months ago robbed a large sum of money and decamped to New-York. The second firm is that of Los Señores BUSTIS & ALDECOU. The liabilities of neither are know to me.

By the Mexican steamer *Constitucion*, which arrived 24th inst. from Vera Cruz, Tampico, &c., the *Diario de la Marina* has papers from the City of Mexico to the 6th instant.

I translate and condense the following from the *Diario de la Marina* of 26th instant:

"We give the news of most interest which we find in the French paper *L'Estafette*, and in the English *Mexican Extraordinary*.

The last paper says the following respecting a pronunciamiento which had taken place in Tampico:

'DON JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA informs the Minister of War in a communication dated 29th March, that at ten o'clock on the night of 28th, there occurred a revolutionary movement in the port of Tampico, directed by DON JOSE HERNANDEZ, ex-Colonel of Artillery, DON FRANCISCO SALUZAR, ex Commandante of a Batallion, and DON JUAN GARCIA TIVAR, who had seduced some soldiers of the garrison, and some officers reduced for their bad conduct. The garrison remained loyal, with the officers of the Government, and the authorities assisted by the people combated the revolters, first in the streets of the city and afterwards in Fort Iturbide, where the forces were concentrated, and which was taken by assault.

The three Chiefs of the movement died in the battle, and many of their adherents were killed and wounded.'

According to the same paper, Señor ARTEGA conveyed to Gen. GARZA his felicitations, thanking him in the name of the Government, and promising recompense to the troops who had saved Tampico by their valor and fidelity; commanding Gen. GARZA to apply the law of 6th December, 1856, to those who had taken part in the rebellion.

On the other side it is also said that commerce in Tampico was greatly dejected, that the *Cartas de Payo* (letters to be paid) by the Custom-house were offered at fifty per cent. discount without finding any purchasers, whilst commercial men had no desire to anticipate any payments to the authorities, and that neither the employes of the Government, nor the troops had been paid.

The news of a Ministerial crisis is confirmed. Señor PUERTO, the Minister of the Treasury, was the first to present his resignation, and was immediately followed by the resignation of all the other Ministers. All, says the Mexican *Extraordinary*, had again taken possession of their offices except Señor PUERTO.

The official paper of San Luis Potosi announces that the forces of the Government continued their operations with energy, without fear of MEJIA and MARQUEZ. The English paper says: "Gen. DOBLADO had not abandoned the campaign, but that MEJIA, MARQUEZ and TABOUDA had considerable forces, and embraced every opportunity to augment their ranks with the demoralized inhabitants of the Sierra and Bajio. We are afraid a long time will elapse before we can give a last blow to these disturbers of the public peace!"

On the 30th of May COBO arrived in the district of Texcoco at the head of a considerable force, since which time no one had received advices of a later date.

It was said the Government proposed to relieve the garrisons in the cities, known to possess hostile tendencies. That of Puebla was to relieve that of Guanajuato; that of Querada that of the capital, &c.; by which it was hoped to render the plans of the conspirators more difficult to be realized.

From Jalisco it was assured the forces of LOSADA had been destroyed by those of the Government. Notwithstanding it was said in Mexico, under date of the 6th, that the Governor of Durango was prepared for defence against LOSADA and his followers, who had escaped in that direction. The result of the campaign of the Sierra, says *L'Estafette*, is by no means certain, and the nomination of Señor ECHEGARAY to the command of the expedition gives rise to much conjecture.

Señor ECHEGARAY, on the 25th March issued a proclamation to the Brigade of Guanajuato, in which he announced his determination to establish order, momentarily disturbed by men who, in search of personal prosperity, were a disgrace to their country.

Gen. MARQUEZ, in the Sierra, had issued a decree, in which he declares BENITO JUAREZ, and those who obey him or recognize his Government, to be traitors to the country; and says that all who aid him, directly or indirectly, shall at once, after their capture and identification, be shot."

The rumor that Señor Don ISIDRO DIAZ had been sentenced to death is untrue. His case was not as yet concluded.

Capt. ALDHAM was considerably better, and it was not believed that amputation of his wounded leg would be requisite.

The Spanish bark *Maria Concepcion* had been declared a lawful prize, and was delivered up to the Customs of Vera Cruz to be sold.

In another column the *Diario de la Marina* says:

"In addition to the news from Mexico, which we give in another place, letters from Vera Cruz, brought by the *Constitucion*, which are entitled to all credit, state that the Federalist General, Señor DOBLADO, had been completely defeated by the Conservatives, Señors MARQUEZ and MEJIA, in San Miguel de Allende."

Thus much for Mexico. On the 25th instant the Spanish cavalry, or rather the remainder of it destined for St. Domingo, embarked on board the Spanish steamer *Velasco*, which departed the next morning for her destination.

Don AUGUSTIN FRANGANILLO and Don JUSTO MIGUEL, merchants of this city and proprietors of the estate Santa Barbara, are cited in the Government official paper of this Island to appear within nine days before the Supreme Court, to answer the charge of secreting a cargo of Bozales, recently landed at Puerta del Padre, (of which I informed you soon after,) upon their estate. We shall see what punishment is awarded these gentlemen for this offence.

The weather continues very warm. Public health could scarcely be improved.

The U. S. steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. MAFFIT, is again in this harbor. All well.

COMMERCIAL.

The last received news from the United States and the South has completely paralyzed the Sugar market. Whatever has been done has been at lower rates, but prices are very unsettled and tend downward; 5½ to 6 reals ₱ arobe are the ruling rates. Stock here and at Matanzas 300,000 boxes against 240,000 boxes at this period last year. Muscovadoes are also in less demand. Almost nominally the rates are 4¾ to 6 reals ₱ arobe for fair refining to good grocery descriptions.

Molasses—Scarcely anything doing; Clayed is held at 1½ reals, and Muscovado at 1½ to 2 reals ₱ keg of 5½ gallons.

Freights—American vessels for Europe are not taken, except at rates lower than those that rule for other flags. A 1 British, North of Europe, or Spanish vessels would command 75s. to 80s. ₱ ton. The last rate is firmly demanded for a British brig to arrive.

Exchanges have declined, and are very dull. I quote Sterling, 60-day bills, 7@8 ₱ cent. premium; New York, &c., 60-day bills, 1¾@2 ₱ cent. discount; New-Orleans, short sight, 2 ₱ cent. discount to par.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—At a late hour on Friday night a dastardly attempt was made to fire the house No. 5 Mangin-street, occupied by Mr. EDWIN FALCONER and family. The incendiary effected an entrance by breaking out the side-light of the rear basement door, and having procured some shavings and kindling-wood, which had been placed near the range, saturated them with burning fluid, and then set them on fire. The smoke, fortunately, soon awoke Mr. FALCONER, who, with a few pails of water, extinguished the flames. ANDREW L. BROWER, a son-in-law of Mr. FALCONER, is the suspected incendiary, and has been arrested. It appears that for some cause his wife had abandoned him and returned with her child to her father's house. BROWER called there on Friday, and after an angry altercation with his wife, left, saying that before morning he would have his father-in-law's life. He then, as is supposed, purchased a bottle of burning-fluid, and, returning to the house, set it on fire. Justice BRENNAN, who caused his arrest, locked him up to await the production of other testimony, which will be obtained to-day.

BURNED TO DEATH.—ANNE MEYERS, a German girl twenty years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from burns received, a day or two since at No. 140 Division street. It appears that while filling a fluid lamp, she spilled some of the fluid upon her dress, and approaching the stove soon afterwards it became ignited, and she was soon enveloped in flames. She rushed into the street, when a gentleman extinguished them, but too late to save her life. An inquest was held upon the body.

SUICIDE.—JAMES GAID, a native of Scotland, 52 years of age, committed suicide on Saturday night, at his residence, No. 100 West Nineteenth-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause was assigned for the act except a depression of spirits, arising from a too free use of intoxicating drinks, in which he had of late indulged very freely. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Suicide, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind," was rendered.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—JOSEPH FARRELL, a native of Ireland, fifty years of age, died yesterday at the New York Hospital from injuries received on the 24th ult. by being run over by an Eighth-avenue car. An inquest upon the body held by Coroner JACKMAN showed that no blame was to be attached to the driver of the car, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

New-Jersey.

A SOLDIER SHOT.—HUGH MCNICHOL, a member of the Second Regiment of Jersey City, on the way to Washington, was accidentally shot at Bordentown on Friday evening. Two of the soldiers were sky-larking, one having a bowie-knife and the other a revolver, when the revolver was accidentally discharged, shooting MCNICHOL, who was standing near, in the bowels. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

RECORDER'S MONTHLY REPORT.—Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, reports that during the month of April 144 persons were arrested by the Police, and disposed of by him as follows: Discharged, 81; committed to the County Jail and Workhouse, 31; committed to the City Prison, 2; held to bail, 22; sent to the Alms house, 7; fined $10, 1.

NEW-JERSEY PILOTS.—The New-Jersey pilots, during the month of April, brought in 49 vessels, 35 of which were boarded out of sight of land; piloted out 62. GEORGE WATSON was appointed a deputy-pilot. No accident occurred during the month.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The sixth anniversary of the Jersey City Sabbath Schools will take place to day. The Schools will meet this afternoon in the different churches, and go through the usual anniversary exercises, after which they will form in procession, and march through the city.

THE NEW RECORDER.—CORNELIUS C. MARTINDALE, the newly-elected Recorder of Jersey City, will enter upon the duties of his office to-day.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The May Term of the Hudson County Courts will commence to-morrow.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Attention!!—"Union Paper Neck-Tie"—Red, white and Blue, with patent applied for. Perfectly beautiful. Any gentleman can wear them. We send eight dozen by express for $5, or $1 for one dozen.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 36 Warren-st., N. Y.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

TYTLER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 4, SARAH JANE only child of James M. and the late Joanna L. Tytler, aged 19 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, No. 666 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

MAURICE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 5, JOHNNY, only son of Tempy S. and the late John Maurice, aged 7 years, 11 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 38 Forsyth st., without further invitation.

JOHNS.—In this City, on Sunday, May 5, at his residence, No. 272 West 31st-st., JOEL JOHNS, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the above number, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in the family vault of the M. E. Church, West 18th-st.

LUNSFORD.—In this City, on Friday, May 3, LYDIA M., wife of John Lunsford, and third daughter of Piers J. and Marie Butler, aged 18 years, 5 months and 6 days.

LAMAR.—In this City, on Friday evening May 3, HARRIET C., wife of G. B. Lamar, and daughter of the late A. C. Casenore, of Alexandria, Va.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 48 University-place.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Sunday, May 5, CATHERINE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of George W. and Maria Demarest, aged 16 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also the members of Merchants' Lodge, I. O. of O. Fellows No. 150, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 467 East Houston st., corner of Lewis, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock precisely.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 1, Dr. JAMES O. PROUDFIT, son of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, and grandson of the late Judge Ogilvie, of this City.

BRADFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 4, of scarlet fever, SARAH F., youngest child of Seth and Elizabeth A. Bradford, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Adams st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) May 6, at 3 o'clock.

BISSETT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 4, ELIZA, infant daughter of Robert D. and Eliza Bissett, aged 6 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary M. Bissett, No. 131 Concord st.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

HICKCOX.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, May 3, AUGUSTUS HICKCOX, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. H. was one of the first settlers of Utica, N. Y., and served as Captain in the War of 1812.

SEAMAN.—At Marshland, Staten Island, on Friday, May 3, Hon. HENRY J. SEAMAN aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BIGELOW.—In Irvington, on Saturday, May 4, COLUMBIA ALICE eldest daughter of Richard H. and Columbia L. Bigelow, aged 8 years, 9 months and 9 days.

BATHGATE.—In Fordham, on Sunday, May 5, Mrs. ELIZA, relict of the late Jas. Bathgate, aged 84 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, Chas. W. Bathgate, and of her son-in-law, A. B. Raymond, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham on the arrival of the 2½ o'clock train from 26th-st dépôt.

STOUT.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, May 5, JOHN W. STOUT, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEW YORK LODGE No. 330, F. A. M.—The members of the New-York Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, (Corinthian,) corner of Grand and Centre sts., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock to pay the last tribute of respect to brother E. G. P. WILKINS, who departed this life on Sunday, May 5. Funeral services will take place at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st.

W. B. SMITH, W. M.

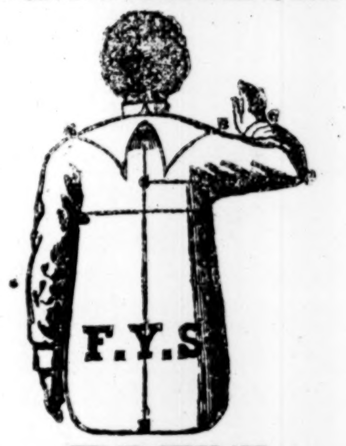
AUGT. DESMOND, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 263.—MAY 4, 1861.
43, 15, 49, 22, 50, 7, 13, 6, 20, 30, 71, 45, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—MAY 4, 1861.
58, 21, 57, 10, 17, 23, 38, 72, 32, 70, 19, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.

No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
TO USE
TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES.
For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, &c.
No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
For sale also at RUSHTON'S NEW STORE,
No. 469 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

REMOVAL.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
GENERAL AGENTS
For the
NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Furniture, Iron Railing Farm Fences, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work,
Have REMOVED TO
No. 259 CANAL-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MANTILLAS! MANTELETTES!!
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received per steamer Asia, and will open on MONDAY, May 6, a case of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES
In SILK and EMBROIDERED MUSLIN MANTILLAS, to which she invites the attention of her customers.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS—The great medicine for the cure of Billious Complaints, Jaundice, torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Humors, disordered Bowels, bad Blood, and all Spring and Summer Complaints. Sold everywhere at 25 and 38 cents.

JAMES TRACY, WHO WAS ILL-USED in South Carolina, informs his friends that he is now on the schooner *B. D. Pitts*, at foot of Perry-st., North River.

MILITARY.

CONTRACTS
FOR
MANUFACTURING
MILITARY CLOTHING
TAKEN AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
BY
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

THE VOLUNTEER HOME FUND SOCIETY.
INCORPORATED APRIL 25, 1861.

This Society is now organized as follows:
President—Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
First Vice-President—CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
Second Vice President—R. A. WITHAUS.
Third Vice-President—E. E. MORGAN.
Treasurer—Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE.
Secretary—FRANK W. BALLARD.

COMMITTEES.

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PETATIAH PERIT,
A. V. STOUT,
H. J. RAYMOND,
BENJ. V. ABBOTT,
WILLIAM B. ASTOR,
CHARLES P. DALY.

Finance.
A. A. LOW,
AUGUST BELMONT,
WM. H. APPLETON,
THEODORE DEHON,
HENRY L. PIERSON,
R. A. WITHAUS.

Distributing.
JAMES KELLY,
J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.
E. E. MORGAN,
AUSTIN ABBOTT,
WM O GILMAN,
JOS. SELIGMAN.

Contribution.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
DANIEL DREW,
WM. CURTIS NOYES,
GEORGE FOLSOM,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL.

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A. W. Bradford,
W. B. Astor,
B. F. Manierre,
R. A. Withaus,
Francis Hall,
S. J. Prime, D.D.,
W. C. Gilman,
Benj. V. Abbott,
Erasmus Sterling,
F. F. Shepard,
W. H. Appleton,
C. B. Knevals,
G. Gajani,
J. S. Fountain,
E. G. Johnson,
H. L. Pierson,
F. S. Lathrop,

P. Perit,
E. E. Morgan,
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Jos. Seligman,
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James Davis,
Peter Cooper,
Frank W. Ballard

August Belmont,
Robert T. Haws,
C. H. Marshall,
Theo. Dehon,
H. J. Raymond,
George Folsom,
George W. Blunt,
R. C. McCormick,
D. D. Field,
Charles P. Daly,
J. M. Halsted,
Rev. H. M. Field,
Chas. T. Rodgers,
James Kelly,
Josiah Oakes,
A. A. Low,

Donations will be received at No. 2½ WALL-ST., by Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer.

☞ Due notice will be given when the Committee are ready to receive applications for aid.

VOLUNTEERS HOME FUND SOCIETY.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in addition to those already received:

Dr. Jacob Harson	$500
Charles M. Walcot, Esq.	100
G. Gajani Esq.	50
S. M., by T. Tilton, Esq.	4
One of the Greasy Mechanics	5
Total	$659

Contributions received by
BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 2½ Wall-st.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES!

Named in honor and organizing under the auspices of MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON,
The gallant defender of his country's flag and honor.

The Anderson Zouaves Regiment, now in the process of organization, will be composed of good, able bodied men, and all such are cordially invited to enroll their names at the head quarters, Union-square; at Palace Gardens, or at Landeman's, Hamilton Park.

TO ALL UNION MEN.

The Committee would respectfully request such as desire to aid the officers and others who are engaged in the arduous and expensive task of recruiting and organizing this regiment, to send their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen: Major Robert Anderson, Brevoort House, 5th-av.; A. V. Stout, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank; Hon F. A. Tallmadge, No. 23 Chambers st.; Ambrose K. Ely, Esq., No. 103 Gold st.; Hon. John R. Briggs, No. 20 Exchange-place.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 476 BROADWAY.

ABLE-BODIED AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN WANTED

For this first class Regiment. Quarters and Rations furnished immediately on signing the Roll.

The Uniform of this Regiment will be substantial and comfortable, and every recruit will be completely equipped and armed free of expense.

J. S. COCKS, Colonel.
W. B. OLMSTED, Lieut.-Col.
OLIVER WETMORE, Jr., Major.

A. V. STOUT, Esq., President Shoe & Leather Bank, Treasurer.

To whom all contributions may be sent.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen who have heretofore served in the regular army, and willing to return to the service of the United States, will please call or send their address to the undersigned. Others who have not served, but are willing to join as officers, will report themselves.

Those who wish to serve as non-commissioned officers, will present themselves in person. Information respecting the service will be furnished to all, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., every day, at No. 86 Cedar-st. By order of Col. Ramsey.

J. W. CURRIER, Acting Adjutant.

NEW-YORK, April 30 1861.

METROPOLITAN HOME-GUARD,
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Will meet at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall (basement), MONDAY EVENING, May 6th, and THURSDAY, May 9th; all the companies now organizing in the ward for home protection are requested to meet in the Large Room of said Hall to complete the organization for said Ward.

C. J. DOBBINS,
G. W. ROSE,
J. W. STEVENS, } Committee.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINT, BANDAGES, &c. TO THE ARMY.

SPINGLER INSTITUTE BUILDING, UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, May 4.

The Association gives notice that they are now prepared to furnish regiments passing through this City, or being formed here, with a supply of Lint, Bandages and Hospital Clothing, on the requisition of the surgeon, countersigned by the officer commanding.

The Association also urge upon the ladies' associations to keep them supplied with the articles likely to be required under the foregoing notice. By order,

J. FREEMAN SILKE,
Clerk to the Association.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,
SCOTT LIFE GUARD, No. 497 Broadway.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THIS EFFICIENT Corps, which is fast filling up; quarters and subsistence immediately furnished on signing the roll; experienced officers drill the men as fast as enlisted.

This Regiment will have the advantage of being officered by competent gentlemen, who have seen service on the battle-fields of Mexico.

Wm. Tilden, Esq., Ex-President Pacific Bank Treasurer; Lieut. Chas. J. Murphy, Quartermaster and Acting Adjutant; Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, Major Addison Farnsworth, Capt. Louis F. Minard, Major James Decatur Potter, J. Egbert Farnham, Capt. Michael Eyne Foy, Daniel H. Gavit, Esq., Samuel J. Tilden and Daniel D. Conover, Executive Committee.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.—A Regiment of Riflemen is in process of formation, entitled the Garibaldi Guard, composed of men who have served in the various European armies, and properly officered by gentlemen of experience. The undersigned having been appointed Treasurer of this organization would respectfully ask for money, rifles and pistols.

CHARLES B. NORTON, Treasurer,
Irving Building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

CHEV. D'UTASSY,
A. REPETTI,
CHARLES B. NORTON. } Committee.

ARTICLES RECEIVED AT THE COOPER Institute for the Army by "The Women's Central Association of Relief:" From the ladies of the Gramercy, one box of bandages and one box of lint; from the Female Department of Grammar School No. 34, one parcel; from unknown persons, one box containing 37 bandages 6 yards long by 2¾ inches wide; 6 bandages 6 yards long and 3 inches wide; one paper box, containing 3-inch bandages; one box of scraped white lint; one parcel of cotton wadding; two large sheets; two small parcels of linen and cotton remnants.

May 1, 1861. GEO. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

ADVANCE GUARD ZOUAVES, FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (COL. DURYEA'S REGIMENT.)—This Regiment having been accepted, and now under orders and stationed at Fort Schuyler, preparatory to their departure for the seat of War, has already made great proficiency in drill, the remaining companies (two) will be filled in the next three days. None but men of intelligence and able-bodied received. Recruiting stations at northwest corner of 32d-st. and 6th-av.

J. M. DAVIS, Major Commanding.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1861.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against this Department, are requested to send them in at once. No accounts will hereafter be allowed unless accompanied by an order from the Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

THE REGIMENT OF WEST POINT BATTERIES of Rifle Cannon Howitzers and Sappers and Miners is now about completed, and a messenger has gone to Washington this afternoon to procure the muster of this regiment into the regular service, and also to arrange for the equipment of this corps. It will, in all probability, be mustered into service this next week. A few experienced artillerists and some mechanics as sappers and miners, are wanted. Apply at Head-quarters, No 632 Broadway.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Monday, May 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st. until 12 o'clock of the 9th instant, for 15,000 Canteens Army Pattern, covered. The proposals will state the earliest time at which the Canteens can be furnished.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary General.

NOTICE.—ALL GOOD ABLE-BODIED MEN wishing to join COL. E. D. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT are requested to call and enroll their names, south-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Tenth-street. This Regiment is expected to muster into active service in a few days. This is intended to be the crack Company of the Regiment.

DAVID J. NEVIN, Acting Captain.

TAKE NOTICE.—VOLUNTEERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF RIFLES.—All recruits belonging to the Seventy-fifth Regiment of Rifles, are requested to assemble at the rendezvous, No. 42 Prince-st., to receive instructions about going into quarters in the beginning of next week. The officers are also requested to attend for further consultation. By order.

LANDLORDS HAVING A LARGE EMPTY warehouse or building suitable for quartering recruits, in a central part of the city, will please address a note immediately, stating terms per week, to REGIMENT, Box No. 1728, P. O.

MILITARY.

ON TO THE SOUTH.

All able bodied men, especially those who have seen service, can enlist in the Garibaldi Guard, First Regiment of Foreign Riflemen. Americans, Italians, Hungarians, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Germans and Poles, come one, come all. Good rations and perfect drill. Call at once at the Armory, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

D'UTASSY, Colonel.
CHARLES B. NORTON, Paymaster.
TAKATS, Adjt.

JENNINGS' IMPROVED ARMY KNAPSACK.

The lightest, cheapest and best knapsack for service made. Approved by Commissary General Welch, of New-York. Approved and adopted by Quartermaster-General Perrine, of New-Jersey, and sold by dealers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

STATE ORDERS SOLICITED.

(Supply 500 per day.) Manufactory, Waterbury, Conn.
R. S. JENNINGS, Agent.

BLUE CLOTHS.

A large stock in all grades, suitable for military purposes. Also, Drab, Green, Claret and other colors, for sale by A. W. KELLEY & BROTHER,
No. 123 Chambers-st.

BUNTINGS.

English Buntings, 9 and 18 inch for Flags. Also, red, white and blue Delaine for same purpose in store, and for sale by A. W. KELLEY & BROTHER,
No. 123 Chambers-st.

PEWTER PLATES FOR THE CAMP.

They are more expensive than tin plates, but very durable, and free from iron rust. The BEST kind of plates for our brave boys to take with them. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

WOMAN CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.—This Association, formed at the great meeting of three thousand ladies at the Cooper Institute, on Monday, April 29, 1861, has for its object to enlighten, methodize, and make efficient the practical benevolence of the women of our country in their efforts to maintain the health, and to succor the sick and wounded of our army, summoned to the defence of the Government, the Union and the Constitution. By application to official and governmental sources of information; by patient and systematic study of the teachings of military experience; by conference with the highest medical and sanitary authorities—this Association aims, and expects to succeed in procuring reliable information and counsel, and to distribute it through the Press, and by means of circulars, to all local Associations or church and village circles, that may desire to know how best to employ their industry in behalf of the general object.

It proposes to answer such questions as the following:

1. For what stores and supplies must an army depend on the beneficence of the public, as distinguished from the Government?
2. What are the kinds of clothing needed, and what are the proper patterns?
3. What are the distinct channels through which supplies can be forwarded?
4. What is likely to be the demand for nurses, and how can those desirous of going prepare themselves, or reach the field of duty?
5. Finally, what can be done in any way to bring the sympathy and serviceableness of mothers, sisters, daughters women to a practical bearing on the comfort, health and safety of our brave soldiers.

No questions can interest the homes of the country at this hour more than these. The volunteers already in the field, represent a hundred thousand loving households! Never in the history of society went forth an army so precious. *The health and lives, the comfort and security of those noble conscripts must not be risked beyond what is absolutely necessary.* The women of our land must not permit ignorance, apathy, recklessness, thoughtlessness, to have any part in the destinies of this army. We must not wait to learn by bitter experience, what the Crimean war taught England and France. Our intelligence must anticipate and provide against all dangers not essentially fortuitous.

Money, of course, will be required to carry out the objects of this Association. The publication and posting of circulars, the advertising of information, the use of committee-rooms and clerk hire, the care and transportation of stores, the registration, forwarding and support of nurses—all will require much money. And for this the Board of Managers must depend on the spontaneous contributions of all churches, neighborhoods and individuals, who approve and trust their integrity and efficiency.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish,
Mrs. V. Botta,
Mrs. Charles, Abernethy,
Mrs. G. L. Schuyler,
Mrs. J. A. Swett,
Mrs. H. Baylis,
Miss E. Blackwell,
Mrs. C. K. Griffin,
Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald,
Mrs. L. Loremieux,
Mrs. Cyrus W. Field,
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,

Valentine Mott, M. D., Pres't.
Hy. W. Bellows, D. D., V. P.
George F. Allen, Secretary,
Howard Potter, Treasurer,
John David Wolfe,
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Elisha Harris, M. D.,
Thomas M. Markoe, M. D.,
Wm. H. Draper, M. D.,
Asa D. Smith, D. D.,
William Bague D. D.,
Wm. A. Muhlenberg, D. D.

The Committee for registration of nurses receive applicants daily, from 2 to 4 P. M., in the Musical and Philosophical Rooms 4th floor of the Cooper Union. Candidates must bring written testimonials of qualification and character, and be over thirty years of age.

The office of the Executive Committee is at Room No. 25, first hall of the Cooper Union. It will be open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily. A lady of the Committee will be present during these hours, to furnish information and patterns. Mr. ROBERTS, the authorized agent for receiving contributions of supplies, will be at the office from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

Contributions in money should be addressed to HOWARD POTTER, Esq., Treasurer, at the office of his firm, Brown, Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st. By order.

GEO. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK, Office No. 30 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1861.

TO COL. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, COMMANDING SECOND REGIMENT.—SIR: I have observed your note in the public papers relative to the condition of your regiment on the night of the 3d instant.

The facts contained in the telegram from this Committee to Governor Morgan, of the 4th inst., were derived from statements made by yourself, in the presence of several members of the Committee, and two members of your staff, were taken down in writing on the spot, and were stated, as nearly as possible, in your own words. I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. DRAPER, Chairman Executive Committee.

ADVANCE GUARDS, COL. DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.—This Regiment, mustered into the State service, and to go into the United States service Tuesday, is now receiving recruits for the last company. As this has been accepted, pay commences immediately—a great benefit to those having families.

It is now stationed at Fort Schuyler, East River, and in a thorough state of drill, and completely organized, so that it escapes all the privations sometimes suffered.

None but able bodied and intelligent young men received.

The last company is now being recruited.

Recruiting office No. 632 Broadway, and N. W. corner of 6th-av. and 32d-st., and at Washington Hall, No. 1951 3d-av., Harlem.

FIFTEENTH WARD METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD REGIMENT are requested to meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their Drill Room, over Phelan's Billiard Saloon, corner Broadway and 10th st. Citizens of the Ward, who feel an interest in this organization, are cordially invited to enroll themselves. Gentlemen having roll lists are requested to return them. Regular Drills every MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.

IVERSON W. KNAPP,
JAMES C. RICE,
J. WILSON GREEN, } Ward Committee.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredient; keeps moist for many days; never sours, contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 111 East 14th-st., one door from the Academy of Music, Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—SUCH IS "THE INVALID'S MEDICAL CONFIDANT," published for the benefit of (and as a warning to) young persons who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, etc., supplying the means of cure. The price is only six cents, but it contains information that cannot be valued in money, and was never previously made public. Thousands of young people, and many who may be called middle-aged, have good reason to be desirous of solving some delicate question concerning the present state of their own organization. Those questions are of such a nature that privacy must be preserved. The unfortunate sufferers are unwilling to tell their troubles, face to face with any person, as is shown by the correspondence extracted from in this work, and their natural anxiety to learn the means of cure pointed out by us. We furnish copies free, when the inquirer sends an address, with a three cent stamp.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 66 John-st., New-York.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
WESTERN HOTEL,
NO. 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
A few doors from Broadway, in the centre of the business part of the City.

The subscriber most cheerfully informs his friends and patrons and the public generally, that this Hotel is in complete order, having been entirely refitted and refurnished since the late fire. A continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in past years is solicited.

THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER.

BEEBE'S RANGES,
PRICES REDUCED.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.
Late JANES, BEEBE & CO.
No. 356 Broadway, and corner of Reade & Centre sts.

D. S. BARNES'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 202 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention invited to the retail department.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—At the Cooper Institute, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Addresses by Revs. WM. S. CLAPP and J. L. HODGE, D. D. EVENING MEETING, at the 25th st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Revs. A. H. BURLINGHAM, of this City, and J. WHEATON SMITH, of Philadelphia.

BILLIARDS.—BASSFORD'S PLAYING SALESrooms, 12 tables, (No. 149 Fulton to No. 8 Ann-st.) To let, or furnished for Clubs; splendid palace, Court and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, 50 by 100 feet; at Stapleton, S. I. saloon, 25x108. Centre-st., New-York, three floors, 25x50, with or without power.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 7th and 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at their new and spacious salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of second hand household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of tea rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in various coverings; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors and cornices; Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood marble-top side and corner etageres, centre tables, hall, book shelf, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers, hall-lights and brackets, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and wash-stands; hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, rockers and chairs; oak and walnut buffets, extension tables and chairs; China and glass ware, tin and iron ware; kitchen furniture, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully called to this sale.

SOLOMON DINGEE, AUCTIONEER.

DION BOURCICAULT'S
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

DINGEE & HOLDEN WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at
No. 39 East 15th-st.,
Near Union-square, the residence of
DION BOURCICAULT, ESQ.,

Whose present success in London will prevent his return to this country for some years.

We now offer his large assortment of household furniture, comprising in part: Erard grand action pianoforte, rosewood parlor suites in red and green reps, lounges, bookcases and writing-desks; reclining Turkish and easy chairs; bedsteads, carpets and oil cloths; clocks, vases and window curtains; expensive mantel and pier glasses, also the kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY pictures and marble statuary.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7 and 8, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COSTLY PICTURES AND MARBLE STATUARY, comprising works of the highest class of Art, from the old and modern schools. The following are among the works of high repute to be offered on that occasion:—Kensett, Delisard, Von Beest, Eastman, Johnson Gignoux Wm. Hart, Oertel, Lilly M Spencer, G. H. Hall, Pyne, Ruggles, Blondel, Ehninger, Geo. Inness Sontag, Carmiencke, Durrie, Morris, of London, J. F. Herring, Sen'r., J. E. Meadows, Robt. Fox, Van Severdonck, G. A. Williams, Wm. Perry, Sidney Cooper, Stuart Newton, G. F. Buchanan, Contourier derCheri, Jo Bles, Vickars, Boucher, Meadows, Muller, Moran, Leo. Drouyn, Morris, of Liverpool Rufus Wright, Le Moine, Vernon, Adam Pynacker, Van Harp, Guford, Lanfent de Metz, Salmon, and others. Also, many splendid copies of celebrated Pictures by great Italian artists, in Carved Florentine Frames, and other costly pictures by the old masters.

SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY.

The celebrated statue of the "FISHER GIRL," by Wm. R. Barbee. This great statue was executed in Rome; it was sold by auction at the Merchants' Exchange in this city, after a spirited bidding, for a large sum; it excited much comment in art circles, as well as from the Press.

"THE DEAD PEARL DIVER," by Paul Akers. No piece of statuary recently exhibited in this country has made a more gratifying impression on the public mind than this wonderful work.

"FLORA," by Chauncey B. Ives. Mr. Ives is now regarded as one of the most talented Sculptors of his time. "Flora" has passed the highest ordeals of criticism with success.

"ARIADNE," by Chauncey B. Ives. This is one of the latest of the Sculptor's works, an exquisitely modeled and highly finished bust.

"APOLLO," after Romanelli.

The above will be on exhibition FREE at the old DUSSELDORF GALLERY, as above, three days and evening previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on TUESDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and Aubusson carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in brocatel and plush, oak and black walnut extension dining tables superb carved black walnut library tables, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes mahogany bedsteads, rosewood hall stands, hall chairs mahogany rockers and chairs, covered in hair cloth, rosewood dining room chairs, gilt frame pier mirrors, reps, window curtains, rosewood lounges in brocatel and reps, lace window curtains and gilt cornices, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, palliasses, silver-plated stair rods, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, China, glass and crockery ware, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson damask; rosewood marble-top tables; crimson mohair curtains; lace draperies, gilt cornices, gilt chandeliers, elegant mirrors with marble bases; oak frame mirrors and cornices; rosewood extension dining table, oak desk, oak tables, marble-top; oak chairs, cane seat, rocking chair, bronze chandeliers; rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, bedding, &c.; Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses; also kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of good furniture; mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, mahogany sofa bedstead, mahogany wardrobe, mahogany and walnut marble top chamber furniture, hair and husk mattresses, one Singer's one Lester's, one Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. At 12 o'clock noon, one-horse grocer's wagon and harness.

A. M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPportunity to purchase first-class household furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 52 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood chamber furniture, bedding, &c. Sale peremptory.

M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at No. 72 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and enameled parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; carpeting, curtains, chairs, mirrors, china, glassware, &c.; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

R. W. TILTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF carriages, buggies, &c., of superior workmanship. Will be sold at auction, by TILTON, WORRALL & MAY, on THURSDAY, May 9, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y. Persons wishing to dispose of vehicles or horses at this sale, will leave their address by Tuesday.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor, having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make engagements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 8 and 11½ A. M. and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Only 35 minutes from New-York.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE BEST SADDLE AND driving poneys in the country, one a cream colored horse, 6 years old, long white tail, kind as a lamb, a child can ride or drive; the other a bay Morgan mare, 7 years old, superior in harness or under the saddle, and fast; for further particulars inquire at No. 50 Warren-st., up stairs.

SMALL PONY FOR SALE.—WITHOUT BLEMish; is very handsome and kind; 44 inches high, and is ridden every day by a boy; good reason for selling at a great sacrifice; price $125, with blanket, roller, headstall, &c., all new. Address J. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE HORSE COUPE; PRICE $300; a brett-price, $260; a buggy wagon, $80; a sleigh, $40, and harness to suit—property of a private gentleman. Apply to H. A. M., No. 11 East 22d-st., or No. 145 Broadway.

SADDLE-HORSE WANTED.—HE MUST BE handsome, and a free traveler; he must be broken to harness as well as saddle, and be offered cheap. No dealer need apply. Address Box No. 4 707 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME panneled rockaway, well adapted for the country, made by J. B. Lawrence & Co. Apply at the stable adjoining St. Paul's Methodist Church, East 22d st.

REMOVALS.

DRS. HENRY CRANE
AND A. L. NORTHROP,
DENTISTS,
Have removed to No. 15 Bond-st.

MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INFORM her friends and ladies generally that she has removed to No. 160 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald, or becoming gray.

REMOVAL.—HAMILTON H. SALMON HAS REmoved his office from No. 78 Pearl-st. to No. 4 State-st.

DR. CHAS. D. SMITH HAS REMOVED to No. 31 West 19th-st., his former residence.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome dwelling house, with garden, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable, situated on Union-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., having a front of 137½ feet by 100 in depth. Will be exchanged for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York. Apply to R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 64 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William st., N. Y.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET—NO. 10 LAMARTINE-PLACE, THREE-story and attic high stoop, modern improvements, $700; No. 171 West 37th-st., 3-story, English basement, modern improvements, $500; No. — 38th-st., near 6th-av., large desirable house, modern improvements, $1,000; No. 157 West 17th-st., 3-story brick, gas and water, $300; No. 245 West 31st-st., large desirable house, $600; Nos. 117 and 119 West 44th-st., 3-story high-stoop, brown-stone fronts, $600; No. 233 West 16th st., 2-story and attic brick house, modern improvements, $600; No. 189 West 17th-st., 2 story and attic, $350. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th av., corner 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET ON MYRTLE-AV.—FIFTH DOOR from Tompkins-av., East Brooklyn, a new three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, with gas, water, bath-room, dumb-waiters, sliding-doors, marble mantels, and garden; location healthy and beautiful; excellent for a private boarding school, or furnished lodgings. Cars pass to Fulton Ferry. Will rent low to a respectable tenant, and none others need apply on premises.

TO LEASE, OR TO LET—DWELLINGS, MANufactories, armories, drill-rooms, barracks, &c., the very extensive buildings Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.; a central location near Broadway and Canal st.; adapted for any of the above named uses. Also a modern dwelling-house, nearly new, No. 125 West 21st-st., in good order; rent $750. Also a house fitted up as an English ale house and restaurant; an excellent location, near Broadway and Canal st.; rent $800. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, No. 26 or 27 Wooster-st.

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—A large first class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling, stable and 8 lots of ground on 63d-st., between 2d and 1st avs. The house is 3-story, with 2-story extension. The grounds beautifully shaded and fruited, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick cottage, No. 191 East 21st-st., near 2d av., containing 10 rooms; has Croton water, bath-room, range in kitchen, &c.; also large yard in front, with grass, flowers, grape-vine, &c. A good tenant is desired; can have the privilege from year to year, if agreeable. Enquire at No. 252 Broadway, of E. W. WHITNEY.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SEGER, 72 East 28th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 305 4th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two-story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low, $450. Apply at No. 252 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A BULKHEAD ADJOINING HOBOken Ferry, North River; store No. 222 Hudson st., and No. 483 Washington-st. Also, house No. 62 Watts-st., and several apartments. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK-AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 23x38 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE IN EAST TWENTY-fourth-st., near 4th-av. House is very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent only $650. For particulars inquire of JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 316 4th-av.

TO LET.—$300 PER YEAR FOR THE TWO-story and basement brick house No. 90 East 51st-st., near 4th av. Contains gas and Croton water. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand-st., corner of the Bowery.

TO RENT OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, in 11th-st., a three story brick house, suitable for a private family or doctor, or light business.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO SMALL LIGHT FLOORS, TOgether or separate, for light business purposes; rent, $12 and $10 per month, or $20 for both; No. 37 Chatham-st., corner of North William.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store No. 554 Broadway, six stories high, with sub cellar, rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 482 Broadway. Is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, etc. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO 482 Broadway. Is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., No. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store, No 554 Broadway, 6 stories high with sub-cellar; rent $7 000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS TO LET—With or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 396 Broadway; rent low. For particulars, apply on the premises, to WOOD BROTHERS.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARBER.—THE old established stand No. 88 Prince-st., is for rent. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, UP TOWN, NEAR 3d-av. Rent, $250; taken in board. Address W. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office. Americans preferred.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENARD STREET, near Broadway. Desirable location and low rent. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND BASEMENT OF No. 170 East 21st-st., suitable for a small family.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river, 5 minutes' walk from Riverdale Station and one hour from the City by cars. The house is 50x50, two stories with attic; there are, besides, all other suitable outbuildings, two graperies, yielding annually 1,500 pounds choice fruit; the grounds contain ten acres highly-cultivated land, on which is produced about $1,000 worth choice fruit, mostly grapes; if desired, horses, carriages, boat, &c., will be let with the premises. Apply at ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS', No. 7 Coenties-slip, corner of Water-st.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depot, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A NICELY-furnished three-story house near London Terrace; or, the occupant, a lady, who is a neat housekeeper, would make it a desirable home for a few genteel boarders. References given and required. Address Box, No. 386 Post-office.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO. D. DIX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—ON THE SEA SHORE—TWO FURnished cottages, each containing 14 rooms, with half an acre of ground attached; also, stables and carriage houses, and ice-houses filled with ice. Inquire of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE COTTAGE house, carriage-house and six handsomely-shaded lots of ground, situated high, on the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises or to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.—Twelve miles from the City, and near steamboat-landing. Apply to EDWARD WILLIS Grocers Bank, Barclay-st., or to CHAS. R. SWORDS, No. 31 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH EIGHT acres of ground, stable and vegetable garden, in Clifton, south shore of Staten Island. Terms moderate. Apply to J. BESS, No. 19 Barclay st.

TO LET.—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 56 West 2th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 4-story English basement. Possession at once, and rent low. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT RYE, half mile from the depot. Inquire of EDWARD F. RIKE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house No. 36 East 19th st., near University-place. Address Box No. 112 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON THE SOUND.

Two miles above Harlem, within one hour of the City by carriage, and access every hour by steamboat or railroad.

Location retired and healthy, scenery unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York.

The houses will accommodate good-sized families; have stables, gardens and grounds attached.

Prices, $300 to $7.0

For particulars, apply to
B. M. WHITLOCK,
No. 379 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 89 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A PARTLY furnished country seat; the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 15 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $600. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let, with 6 or 12 acres of land, distant 500 yards from the station at Riverdale, and commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls, and contains parlor, dining-room, library and billiard-room, all of full size, also 14 bedrooms and two dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout; gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

AT FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A LARGE double house, in the most commanding situation in the neighborhood, with spacious outbuildings two cottages, and ten acres of land. Rent about $1,500. Also, a good sized house with stable and barn, and about one acre of land, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent about $800. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-street.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story and basement house, corner of Riverdale av. and Prospect-st.; furnished with gas in every story; water, well, stable, &c. Rent, $150 per annum. The house has been built only a few years; modern style. Apply to F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren st., New-York, or to B. A. STARR, next to Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET.—ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A COMfortable, convenient house of ten rooms, with piazzas front and rear; grounds and garden tastefully laid out; lot 75x280; fine view of mountain within three minutes' walk of station, and one hour from Cortland-st. Rent $260. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND TEN acres of land at Richmond Valley Station, on the line of the Staten Island Railroad; will be rented at a low price. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VILLA RESIDENCE on Bergen Hill, N. J., within a short distance of Hoboken and Jersey City ferries. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 85 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS and large garden, on the Sound, Long Island, 40 miles from New-York. Rent cheap for the season. Address J. G., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A SMALL COTTAGE TO LET—ONE MILE from Hudson River Railroad station, and 20 miles from the City. Rent, $100. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville, L. I.
B. SKIDMORE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE, 15 MILES FROM THE CITY.—Two or three select families, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of pleasant rooms, on the first or second floor of a private house, 50 x 50, piazza front and rear; five minutes from depot; three acres of ground; abundance of fruit, shade, shrubbery &c.; location unsurpassed for beauty of scenery, pure air, and first-class residences; splendid drives in every direction; large carriage house, with accommodation for several horses; table unexceptionable. For terms and further particulars, apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway.
PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT New-Rochelle for four or five first-class boarders at a private house, beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, surrounded by fine old shade trees, and ornamental grounds, well stocked with choice fruit; within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing at the Neptune House, and stages pass the door to every train. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars call at the Book-store of Mr. J. MOFFETT, No. 119 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR persons preferring a farm as a summer residence, can be accommodated in a large and newly finished house, forty feet front, with piazza on three sides, three miles from North Orange depot, and 1½ miles from Llewellyn-park. For further particulars inquire at No. 909 Broadway, or at the dwelling.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL—A few select boarders can be accommodated at one of the most beautiful houses in the above place, commanding extensive views, with good table, fine rooms and every attention to comfort. Address Box No. 330 Post-office.

BOARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF Connecticut, three miles from the Housatonic Railroad, eight miles from the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 294 6th-av., New-York; office hours from 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.; or address C. P. SHAFFER, Ellsworth, Conn.

BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY AND TWO boys (10 and 13) in the country; a farm house preferred, where the parties have had some experience with boarders; location, on high land—and if accessible to the City the advertiser would be included. Address C., care of No. 184 Water-st., through the Post-office.

COUNTRY COMFORTS.—TWO SMALL FAMilies can be accommodated with board in one of the most lovely villages of southern Berkshire, in a strictly private family, where there are no children. Address, or call upon L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway, for particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two families at a private residence, located near the Riverdale Depot, and one hour's ride by cars from the City. Fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit &c.; good stable and carriage-house. Address H. C. D., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL—A few select boarders will be accommodated at a beautiful spacious house, commanding extensive views of river, &c. All the comforts of home will be found. Address Box No. 330 Post-office, for particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board for his family at Yonkers or somewhere on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, within an hour's ride of the City; with a private family preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 409 New-York City Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—PARTIES wishing boarders will please call and register their rooms, at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway, as we have first-class families now waiting.
PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a pleasant farmhouse, on the line of the Harlem River Railroad. For particulars, inquire of D. T. MARSHALL, No. 388 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board in a private family or farmhouse, in a pleasant location, convenient to the City. address with fully particulars, and terms, A., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR Summer board will find a large house, large garden, nice rooms and good board, a splendid river view, fruit and fresh milk, by calling on or addressing CHARLES T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE Fund to uniform and equip the Zouave Regiment of Firemen, as received by JAMES KELLY, Treasurer.

AMOUNTS COLLECTED BY JAMES KELLY.

James Kelly	$100	Bowery Ins. Co., by W. Hibbard	$100
A lady	10	Richard Mortimer	50
T. Buchanan Gilford	100	Isaac Ludlum	50
Jacob T. Gilford	100	R McClosky	25
George Gilford	100	Samuel Frost	100
Walter Bowne	100	Ed. H. Schermerhorn	500
Ed. Outhout, by Gilford	50	J. M. Fisk & Co	25
J. W. Allen	100	H. W. Smith	25
P. & R. Goelet	100	John C. Martin	50
Mech. & Trad Exch	500	Est. Isaac Burr	50
Henry A. Burr	500	James H. Titus	50
Cham. Com. T. Dehon	5,000	Adam T. Sackett	50
Union Defense Com	5,000	Jno. R. & Jno. C. Hurd	45
Richard French	100		
Total			$12,980

FROM A. F. OCKERHAUSEN.

A. F. Ockerhausen	$200	J. G. Allen & Co	$50
Reeve Case & Banks	50	M. W. Hamilton & Co.	100
Williams & Potter	50	Bucklin & Crane	50
George W. Thompson	50	William Hubbard	30
George S. Stephenson	50	Youngs & Co	50
Moller, Hogg & Martin	50	G. & H. Mead	50
Edey, Turnure & Co	100	P. Hanford	25
Depton, Smith & Co	100	Havemeyer, Townsend	250
Cobb, March & Gross	100	Waydell & Co	50
E. & P. Mead & Co	100	J. T. Carpenter	5
Mead & Co	50		
Total			$1,510

JOHN CREGIER'S LIST OF COLLECTIONS FROM

American Fire Ins. Co., J. M. Halsted, Pres.	$100
N. Y. Equitable Ins. Co., J. Miller, Secretary	100
Howard Ins. Co., by Henry A. Oakly, Sec'y	100
Niagara Fire Ins. Co., John D. Steele, Pres	100
Citizens Fire Ins. Co., E. M. Walton, Sec'y	100
Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., A. J. Smith, Sec'y	100
N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co., J. D. Underhill, Sec'y	100
Empire City Fire Ins. Co., Lindley Murray, Pres	100
Irving Fire Ins. Co., Martin S. Crowell, Sec'y	100
Hanover Fire Ins. Co., Doras L. Stone, Pres	100
Lorillard Fire Ins. Co., Carlisle Mervin, Pres	250
Continental Ins. Co., H. H. Lampert, Sec'y	100
Park Ins. Co., M. Jaffray, Sec'y	100
Excelsior Fire Ins. Co., Eugene J. Plunkett, Pres	100
Home Ins. Co., William Grunly, Sec'y	100
Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, Horatio Dorr, Sec'y	100
Republic Fire Ins. Co., Robert J. Hone, Pres	100
Arctic Fire Ins. Co., V. Tilyou, Jr., Sec'y	100
Clinton Fire Ins. Co., Hugh Laing, Pres	100
National Fire Ins. Co., Wm. B. Thorne, Pres	100
Fireman's Ins. Co., Chas. Rowland, Pres	50
Market Fire Ins. Co., by Asher Taylor, Pres	100
Indemnity Fire Ins. Co., W. R. Sheldon, Sec'y	50
Laurens Fire Ins. Co., by J. R. Allen, Sec'y	50
East River Ins. Co., C. H. Binney, Pres	100
New World Ins. Co., S. A. Patterson, Sec'y	50
People's Fire Ins. Co., W. F. Underhill, Sec'y	50
The Harmony F. and M. Ins. Co., R. O. Glover, Sec'y	100
Williamsburgh City Ins. Co., H. Gicoux, Sec'y	100
Hope Fire Ins. Co., John C. Mills, for Sec'y	50
City Fire Ins. Co., Geo. S. Fox, Pres	100
Commerce Fire Ins. Co., Benjamin Babcock, Pres	100
Brevoort Fire Ins. Co., Jas. Harriot, Sec'y	50
The Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., John Baker, Sec'y	100
Total	$3,250

A. J. DELATOUR'S LIST.

A. J. Delatour	$50	A. B. & Co., Cash	$10
Thompson Bros	50	L. S. Fellows & Scheil	25
A. C. Ware	50	Baldwin, Sexton & Co	25
Cash	10	Carter, Hale & Co	25
P. H. Vandervoort	100	Middleton & Pooler	25
Per P. H. Vandervoort, Esq.		Cash	5
Wm. A. Thompson	25	A. Cox & Sons	5
Edward Minturn	100	Cooper & Fellows	25
White, Morris & Co	5	Joseph Rudd	25
Per Geo. W. Lane, Esq.		Smith, Crane & Co	25
Arcularius, Bonnett & Co	250	Tomes, Son & Melvain	25
George W. Lane	100	Fellows & Co	25
Edward Penfold	100	Ve. I. Magnin, Guedin & Co	25
Daters & Co	100	R. C. Root & Anthony	25
Cash "M."	100	Leroy W. Fairchild	25
Ives, Beecher & Co	100	Old Exempt	25
Stanton, Sheldon & Co	100	J. F. Hydes' Sons	25
J. Caswell & Co	100	Paul A. Brez	15
William Beebe	50	Benjamin F. Corlies	25
Danl. Talmage & Co	50	William S. Hicks	10
Wellington & Co	50	John H. Rauch	10
Saml. S Reed & Co	50	W. H. Goddard	10
R. W. Weston	50	Samuel Raynor	10
J S. Bennett	50	Eberhard Faber, by H.	25
Seaman & Thompson	50	Bullin & Jones	25
D. T. Hoag	25	A. B. Sands & Co	10
G. G. Spencer	25	Gietz & Co	25
J. & B. Cosgrove	25	W. A. Parker	5
Lewis Bonnell	25	Campbell, Hall & Co	25
Cash, "J. Jarrett"	25	*Per W. A. Randall, Esq.*	
Cash, "M. Bennett"	25	Skeel & Reynolds	100
Keese & Pearsall	25	*Per G. W. Lane, Esq.*	
Brown & Cockstater	25	Russell Crane	15
Wm. Palen	25	F. R. West	25
By others—Jas. Barmore, Jacob Cholwell, L. W. Fairchild, Jos'h Rudd, Esqs.		F. Skiddy	25
Randall & Barmore	50	Gerard C. Lester	25
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham	25	Gill, Gillett & Noyes	25
Charles Zinn & Co	25	R. Montgomery	25
Palmer, Richardson & Co	50	Cash—Decker	25
Heple Brothers	25	P. Martin	25
D. Bruhl	25	J. T. Suit, Kentucky	25
Saffer Stiles & Co	25	J. T. Nelson	25
L. Francis	25	W. Storm	10
Cash	10	C. Norwood	50
Ames & Barnes	50	T. G. & A. L. Rowe	50
		Thomas T. Buckley	10
		Per John Gillelan, Esq.	
		A. E. Silliman J. D. Vermilye	200
		Joseph R. Kearny	25
Total			$4,340
Committee subscription not to be included			1,100
Total			$3,240
Dennis McCredy, Cash,	per G. W. Lane		50 50
Lemuel Smith, per Mr. J. Chotwell			50
A. J. Delatour			50
Total			$3 440

AMOUNT COLLECTED BY O. W. BRENNAN.

O. W. Brennan	$100	Thomas Stephens	$50
James B Taylor	100	James Conner & Sons	50
Robert Murray	100	Richard B. Connolly	50
Matthew T. Brennan	100	J & H. Auchenclus	50
John Clancy	100	Mount, Hall & Co	50
John Kelly	100	Hoyt, Sprague & Co	50
John Keyser	100	Read, Cardner & Co	50
George Wilkes	100	Lowe, Harriman & Co	50
E. Delafield Smith	100	Smith, Sprague & Cooper	50
Robert T. Hawes	100	Wilmerding & Mount	50
Daniel Devlin	100	Bailey & Southard	50
Fernando Wood	100	Haggerty & Co	50
McSpedon & Baker	100	Wm. C. Langley & Co	50
A. V. Stout	100	Haslehurst & Smith	50
Fulton Fire Ins. Co	100	Brichley, Sheldon & Co	50
Relief Fire Ins. Co	100	Bradley & Howe	50
Humboldt Fire Ins. Co	100	Fanshaw, Milliken & Townsend	50
Peter H. Titus	50	Renkard & Hutton	50
Bowers, Beekman & Bradford	50	Morris & Cumings	50
Garner & Co	50	J B & W W. Cornell & Co.	50
Thomas B. Tappen	50	W. C. Thompson	25
Morgan Jones	50	E. T. Tefft & Co	25
George Kellock	50	Rushmer, Cone & Co	25
Wesley Smith	50	Fairchild & Fanshawe	25
Total			$3,150

GEORGE F. NESBITT'S LIST.

George F. Nesbitt	$100	G. H. Broadhead	$5
Wm. H. Neilson	5	George P. Payson	5
W. R. Vermilye	5	E. D. Stanton	5
H. A. Johnson	10	N. N. Bradford, Jr	5
H. T. Morgan	10	T. W. Thorne, Jr	5
J. R. Warren	10	G. R. Marvin	5
W. G. Graham	10	J. H. Stebbins	10
Edward Dodge	5	James W. Underhill	10
H. Durkee	5	Charles Graham	10
Wm. Alex Smith	10	Le Grand Lockwood	10
S. S. Sands	5	James M. Drake	5
H. P. Ketcham	5	A. A. Drake	5
W. Seymour, Jr	5	John B. Norris	5
Henry Hopkins	5	Peter Marie	10
H. G. Chapman	5	H. G. Stebbins	5
D. C. Hays	5	A. M. Ferris	5
Wm. O'Brien	10	John A. Biston	5
George S. Weston	10	Wm. Pinkney	5
Elijah Purdy	10	B. H. Tallmadge	5
Blair Toland	5	Meigs & Greenleaf	20
Edmund H. Miller	25	Thomas Owen & Son	100
B. Nathan	10	Astor Insurance	100
G. A. Rollins	10	Benjamin H. Howell	50
Thomas Denny	10	Dow, Youngs & Co	50
Ludlow Thomas	10	Booth & Edgar	50
Edward Weiff	5	James F. Wenman	50
Hays & Tompkins	10	J. C. Dayton, Jr	30
Cash—A. B. B.	5	Daniel Drake Smith	50
Total			$940

W. H. WICKHAM'S LIST.

Panama R. R. Co	$250	E. Treadwell & Sons	$50
Howland & Aspinwall	100	Coffin & Kenworthy	50
T. E. Broadway	50	A. M. C. Smith, Jr	50
R. Coffin & Co	50	W. B. C. Carpenter	25
D. Tilton	50	Thomas Harrison	25
J. Tilton	50	Cutler & Co	25
W. T. Coleman & Co	50		
Total			$825

JOHN DECKER'S LIST.

John Decker	$100	H. Sutton	$5
Abijah Curtis	10	F. Shin	5
A. & P. Humbert	100	S. S.	2
John Grinnell	100	E. Fiedler	50
Samuel Marsh	20	W. Butterworth	10
Mr. Silaby	5	C. W. Furnis	50
Mr. Wilmet	3	Hugh Taylor	10
Thos W. Marshall	25	Master Laire	3
Samuel Hanna	5		
Total			$503

FOR COL. ELLSWORTH'S REGIMENT—ZOUAVES.
Collected by Zophar Mills.

Zophar Mills	$100	O. F. Manice	$50
Edward Bunker	100	Wm. K. Hinman	25
John J. Schermerhorn	100	Hughes & Crehange	10
Wm. C. Schermerhorn	100	W. & S.	5
Mrs. A. Schermerhorn	100		
Total			$590

AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM JOHN S. GILES.

John S. Giles	$50	Calvin Howe	$100
John Pettigrew	50	Geo. R. Jackson & Co.	100
R. T. Auchmuty	50	John H. Monell	25
M. Van Schaick	200	H. M. Parker	25
Pacific Ins. Co. by T. F. Jeremiah, Sec'y	100	John Brice	5
Total			$705

WM. WRIGHT'S LIST

Wm. Wright	$25	R. L. Maitland	25
Benjamin B. Sherman	50	H. M. Alexander	25
Henry Day	15	G. G. Ward	25
Resolute Fire Ins. Co	100	J. A. Roosevelt	25
Richard Lathers	50	Adrian Iselin	25
Fermire & Johnsons	50	B. W. Griswold	25
Wallen & Niches	50	J. Couper Lord	25
Brush Co	50	A. B. Belknap	25
Fox & Polhemus	50	Howard Potter	25
B. L. Kennedy	50	Edward King	25
C. H. Mitchell	50	Wm. Barclay Parsons	25
A. G. Norwood & Co	125	David Olyphant	25
A Friend	50	Lucius Tuckerman	25
A Friend	10	George Talbot Olyphant	25
A Friend	5	Theodore Roosevelt	25
Total			$1,060

J. R. PLATT'S LIST OF COLLECTIONS.

J. R. Platt	$50	W. L. Pomeroy	$25
Is. L. Platt	50	Two ladies and boy	10
S. R. Platt	50	P. R. Warner	50
Gard W. Youngs	50		
Total			$260

J. Y. WATKINS' LIST.

James Y. Watkins	$25	A. Halsey	$10
Clark, Wilson & Co	50	Chas. D. Bailey	25
F. A. Leggett	50	P. Schenck	50
Jas. White	25	Rutgers Ins. Co., by E. B. Fellows	100
M. M. Van Dyke	25	Abner Chichester	25
R. Berry	25		
Life Smith	10		
Total			$380

HENRY B. VENNS' LIST.

Beers & Bogert	$100	Giro & Frascia	$25
S. L. Duryee	25	Gurney, Wallis & Co	25
Delmonico's	50	Josiah Hedden	100
W. E. Bunker	50	P. Harmony's Nephews	100
M. K. Harmony	25	Bank of Commonwealth	25
G. W. Duer	25	Battelle & Renwicke	25
C. H. Arthur	25	Jno P. Hone	25
D. Kingsland	25	Clerks of Receiver of Taxes Office	95
L. LaFarge	25		
Galway, Casado & Teller	25		
Total			$845

RECAPITULATION.

COLLECTED BY

James Kelly	$12,980	John Decker	$503
A. F. Ockerhausen	1,510	Zophar Mills	590
Jno. A. Cregier	3,250	Jno. S. Giles	705
A. J. Delatour	3,440	Wm. Wright	1,060
O. W. Brennan	3,150	Jno. R. Platt	260
Geo. F. Nesbitt	940	Jas. Y. Watkins	380
Wm. H. Wickham	825	Henry B. Venn	845
Total			$30,438.

Also donated by the Union Defense Committee over 1,000 Sharpe's rifles.

Donated, by Tredwell & Jarman, sixteen uniforms complete for servants of the regiment.

Also, gratuitous advertisements by the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Sun*.

Tredwell & Jarman, deduction from bill	$18 50
P. F. & D. C. Meschutt	4 08
C. A. Kimball	14 00
Meschutt & Bros	5 00

Respectfully submitted. JAMES KELLY,
Treasurer of the Zouave Regiment Firemen's Fund.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A LADY WITH A SMALL FAMILY, occupying a house with modern improvements, in an unexceptionable location, on Brooklyn Heights, wishes to let pleasant rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; those desiring real home comforts for a reasonable price, may apply for further particulars to GEO. W. MUNBY, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 68 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in a pleasant locality, have a neatly-furnished front room, with large pantry, which they wish to let, with breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. References given and required. Apply at No. 284 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let, with board, at the above delightful location; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 222 4th-st., Washington-square, south.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 59 STATE-st., opposite Garden-st., within five minutes of South and Wall-st. Ferries. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with superior rooms, in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with first class board. All modern improvements. Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board, by applying at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., a few minutes' walk from Fulton or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with front parlor on second floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State st. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome front parlor on 1st floor; also, a suite of rooms, with bath-room connecting on 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Montague and Fulton-st Ferries. References required. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in a small private family; the house is beautifully located, a short distance from South Ferry. Apply at No. 20 Harrison st., nearly opposite Tompkin's-place.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, by applying at No. 82 South 2d-st., between 4th and 5th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, in a convenient location, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOARDING.—A lady having a well-furnished house, with ample room, would like to board a genteel family, or a few persons, for the Summer or year. The house is finely located in the outskirts of a small city. 2½ hours by railroad; boats run daily; best of public and private schools; references exchanged. Inquire at or address W. H. M. P., No. 58 Broadway, in the store.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TO LET, A PARlor, with bedroom communicating, both elegantly furnished, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if required, in a strictly private family residing in an elegant house between 8th and 14th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. In the house is a superior billiard table, the free use of which will be given. For particulars, apply to Mr. BURTIS, No. 155 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE FIRST respectability, without children, living in 18th-st., wish to meet with a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, who would like a home with all the comforts and privileges of their own house; no other boarders taken; good references required. Address T. O. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

NO. 201 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Large, pleasant front and back rooms, with bedrooms attached, together with two pleasant front hall rooms; gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated; dinner at 6, breakfast at 7; references exchanged.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Suite of rooms on second floor, front and rear, and suite of rooms on third floor, front. New four-story brown-stone house; furniture all new. Private table, if desired. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 97 STATE-ST., CORNER of Clinton st., one of the finest locations in the city, one or two rooms, in suite or singly, with first-class board, may be obtained at once. The house has just been painted throughout, and has the modern improvements.

GRAMMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—To let a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on the second floor of the above first class house, suitable for a family of respectability; location one of the most desirable in the City for a Summer residence, between Lexington and 4th avs.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF SECOND STORY front rooms, or the whole floor, to let, with full board, in first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel; also, a front hall bedroom; fine Summer location, and desirable for families not wishing to incur the expenses of a hotel.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 23d-st., near 8th-av., in a first-class house, can accommodate a few gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a first-class family or single gentlemen; two large parlors, with bed-rooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in the family of a professional gentleman, at No. 107 East 39th-st. Modern conveniences. Good neighborhood. House newly furnished throughout.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS IN THE Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d st. Families and single gentlemen will find delightful, airy rooms, with baths attached, in this quiet, family Hotel. Board at table d'hôte, private tables, or meals à la carte.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET.—A GENTLEman and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

A COMMODIOUS FIRST FLOOR AND two upper rooms, with or without meals, furnished or not, can be had in the pleasant, convenient location, Nos 399 and 401 4th-av., near Broadway and 4th-av. Table and accommodations excellent.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite, with full board, to let. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, for a gentleman and wife, between 4th and 26th sts. Terms must be reasonable; best of reference given. Address HOME, Station D.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF 9th-st.—A suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let. Also single rooms, unexceptionable. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—LARGE AND WELL furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; house and location one of the best in the City. Breakfast from 7 to 10; dinner at 6 o'clock.

42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, in suite or single, with unexceptionable board. Location pleasant; house first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET—A CHOICE OF ROOMS TO GENTLEmen, in an elegantly furnished house in Clinton-place, occupied by a small private family. Address A. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st.

NO. 13 MURRAY HILL PARK.—MOST DEsirable rooms and location for Summer, for families or single gentlemen, either permanent or transient. References exchanged.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for single gentlemen, in a genteel private house, No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, at Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson.

BOARD—IN CLINTON-PLACE, ROOMS IN SUITE or single, for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, SEPARATE OR together, can be had at No. 40 Bond-st. These rooms are very pleasant and airy.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen, without board, at 4 Bond-st., near Broadway.

I. O. OF O. F.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE Members of Covenant Lodge, No. 35, are hereby notified that the Lodge has appropriated Two Thousand Dollars to provide for the IMMEDIATE relief of the families of such Brothers as have enlisted to sustain the Government; all such Brethren are requested to give notice to the Chairman of the Committee of Disbursements.
JOHN W. FARMER, No. 47 Ludlow-st., N. Y.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige.
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send it me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price, 25 cents.*

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West-Indies, South America, &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,

To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.

The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.

Dated 26th April, 1861.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¼ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT of a Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking association which has heretofore carried on business and had its principal place of business at Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York, and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said The Cataract Bank to exhibit and establish their demands against said The Cataract Bank before the undersigned at his office in Lockport aforesaid, within thirty days from the date hereof.

And all persons indebted to said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned within said thirty days from the date hereof an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said The Cataract Bank and to pay the same to the undersigned. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said The Cataract Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days from the date hereof, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at his said office in Lockport, on the 18th day of May, 1861.

Dated at Lockport, the 18th day of April, 1861.
GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 28th day of July next. No exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or in fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.

Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with interest at the office of the company in New-York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest from that day.

The Erie Railway Company will be organized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 18, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.—At an election for five Trustees of the fourth-class, held April 10, the following were elected:

WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
RUSSELL DART,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS.

The Board having heretofore decided to pay in full the Scrip of 1846-7-8-9 inclusive, have now resolved to commence the redemption of *all dividends* declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, by paying 20 per cent on presentation of certificates at their office or in next settlement of premium, and 20 per cent. annually hereafter on the first Monday in March. By order of the Board.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE Third Installment of Assessment, Five Cents per Share on the Capital Stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before Monday, May 6.

Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the Stock. By order,

JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House Nos 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 427 Canal, corner Varick-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. E. BULKLEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.

NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
5, 5½ and 6 per cent.,
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1868, 1870, 1875 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS, Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5¾ and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.
For sale by
R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William-st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

WINCHESTER'S

SPECIFIC PILL is a prompt, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a Complete Cure of the most aggravated cases, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the Medical Profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses.—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold wholesale and retail, at the sole depot, by the proprietor,

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 36 John st., New-York.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,

Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Docteur-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing costiveness, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. DEPOTS—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOURE, No. 32 Platt-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam [50 cents; Fever and Ague; &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No 12 Laight st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 16 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL (all paid in and securely invested.)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857	33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858	50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July, 1859	60 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860	45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new Insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company, having a cash capital and surplus of $300,000, safely invested, continue to issue policies on the most favorable terms.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in, and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.

2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested, forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers, out of the profits, thereby lessening the cost of insurance.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No personal liability whatever incurred by the assured.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.

law9mM*
R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and pailiasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE—Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, in all colors, warranted. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.—AT A NAVAL General Court Martial, convened in the city of Washington on the 13th day of March, 1861, Captain James Armstrong, of the Navy, was tried on the following charges and specifications preferred against him by direction of the Secretary of the Navy:

CHARGE I.—NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Specification I. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong being, on the twelfth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in command of the United States Navy Yard at Warrington, State of Florida, and a naval force thereat adequate to a defence of said yard, did then and there on the demand of Commissioners of the State of Florida, supported by a military force from the States of Alabama and Florida, surrender to them, without resistance, said yard, the public property thereat, and a portion of the force under his command.

Specification 2. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong being, on the seventh day of January or thereabout, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in command of the United States Navy-yard at Warrington, State of Florida, and the naval forces thereat, and having reason to apprehend the approach of a hostile force, did then and there, and at all times subsequent thereto to the twelfth day of January, inclusive eighteen hundred and sixty-one fail to take the ordinary and proper measures for the defence of said yard, and the public property thereat.

Specification 3 In this: that the said Capt. James Armstrong being, on the ninth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty one in command as set forth in the last preceding specification, did then and there, and at all times subsequent thereto to the twelfth day of January, inclusive, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, neglect to remove to Fort Pickens, or other place of safety, the men under his command, and munitions of war, and other public property in his charge or the latter to destroy; although at the time aforesaid he was in constant expectation of the approach of a hostile force, which he believed he could not, with the forces under his command, successfully resist.

CHARGE II.—DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS AND CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER.

Specification 1. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong being, on the ninth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in command of the United States Navy Yard at Warrington, Florida, and the naval forces thereat, and in charge of the public property attached thereto, and in receipt also, at that time, of an order from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January the third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one of the tenor following: "Be vigilant to protect the public property. The commanding officer at Fort Barrancas has been instructed to consult with you. You will coöperate with him,"—did, then and there, and at times subsequent thereto to the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in violation of said order, neglect to send the marines and other men under his command, to Fort Pickens, to coöperate in the defence thereof, and to remove to a place of safety the public property in his charge or to take any measures or practice any vigilance for the protection of said Navy Yard and the public property attached thereto, except to double the guard at one of the gates of said yard.

Specification 2. In this: that the said Captain James Armstrong being in command of the United States Navy-yard at Warrington, Florida, and the naval forces thereat, and under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy directing him to be vigilant to protect the public property, and to coöperate with the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas, who was Lieutenant Slemmer, United States Army, did, on the tenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, then and there, in accordance and with an understanding previously had with Lieut. Slemmer, dispatch the steamer *Wyandotte* to aid him, Lieut. Slemmer, in the defence of his post, Fort Pickens, Florida, to which he, Lieut Slemmer, had removed; and thereafter, to wit: on the twelfth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the said Capt. James Armstrong, in violation of such understanding and his instructions, issued, without the knowledge of Lieut. Slemmer, to Lieut O. H. Berryman, commanding said steamer, an order of the following tenor: "You will continue to coöperate with the commanding officer at Fort Pickens; but, should an attack be made, you will not fire a gun unless it be actually necessary in defence of the vessel under your command. In the event of the capture of the fort, you will proceed immediately to the station to which you have been ordered by the Navy Department. It is reported that the yard is surrounded by armed men."

Upon these charges and specifications the "finding" of the Court is in the following terms:

"The Court, having maturely considered the whole case, with the evidence and the defence aforesaid, find as follows:

"1. That the first specification of the first charge against the said Captain James Armstrong is *proved*, except as to the words in said specification—'adequate to a defence of said yard.'

"2. That the second specification of the first charge against the said Capt. James Armstrong is *proved*.

"3. That the third specification of the first charge is *proved*, *except* that the accused *did* remove or send to Fort Pickens thirty men—a part of his command—thirty muskets and some ammunition, and a barge load of provisions.

"And the Court thereupon further find that the said Capt. James Armstrong is *guilty* of the *first charge* of *neglect of duty*.

"And the Court doth further find:

"1. That the *first* specification of the *second* charge against the accused is *proved*, except that thirty men—a part of his command—were sent by the said Captain James Armstrong to coöperate in the defence of Fort Pickens.

"And they further find:

"2. That the *second* specification of the second charge is *proved*.

"And thereupon the Court find the said Captain James Armstrong to be *guilty* of the *second charge* of *disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer*."

And the *sentence* of the Court is:

"That the said Captain James Armstrong be suspended from duty for the term of five years with the loss of pay for the first half of the said term, and be reprimanded by the honorable Secretary of the Navy in general orders."

I have approved this sentence, and Captain James Armstrong will accordingly be suspended from duty for the term of five years from this date, with loss of pay for the first half of the said term.

In carrying into execution that part of the sentence which directs that Captain Armstrong be reprimanded in general orders, I have a painful duty to perform. The sentence in this case might be considered severe, without the addition of a reprimand; but a Court composed of officers the highest in rank, and most experienced in the service, has deemed otherwise, and its judgment cannot but be approved. The misconduct, indeed, which led to this trial does not affect alone the reputation and discipline of the naval service, but the interests of the whole people. And the age and length of service of the officer who has been found guilty of dereliction of duty, under such circumstances, instead of constituting any claim to lenity, only render it the more imperative that the discipline of the service should be vindicated.

It was the duty of Capt. Armstrong, as the commanding officer of the naval forces at Pensacola—a duty which he could not but know was expressly and strictly enjoined on him by law—to show in himself "a good example of patriotism," as well as to be "vigilant in inspecting the conduct" of those under his command. Whatever the embarrassments of his position may have been, an earnest patriotism would have taught him to make the best possible use of all the resources at his disposal—adequate or inadequate—and to have imparted zeal by his example to those around him; instead of suffering the promptings of loyalty to be checked, either by any speculations or conjectures of his own, or any suggestions from others, as to the possible views and designs of superiors in office. Had he discharged his duty with stern fidelity, he might have disappointed some; but—as events have recently shown in the case of another officer, placed in similar circumstances—he would have been upheld by the applause of his fellow-countrymen, and the respect even of antagonists. The safest as well as the most honorable course for every individual in the public service—whether commander or subordinate—is to be true to the flag of his country, no matter what difficulties or dangers encompass it.

This General Order will be promulgated as usual at all the naval stations, and on board of all vessels of the Navy in commission.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1861.

GENERAL NAVAL ORDER.

A Naval General Court Martial, consisting of a full complement of officers of the highest rank in the service, was recently convened in the City of Washington for the trial of Capt. James Armstrong of the Navy, on charges growing out of his surrender of the Navy-yard at Warrington, Fla.

Before the Court separated, the members of it addressed a communication to the Navy Department, of which the following is a copy:

"The President and Members and Judge Advocate of the Court lately held in the City of Washington, D. C., for the trial of Commodore Armstrong, beg leave respectfully to submit to the Hon Secretary of the Navy the propriety, justice, and good policy of bestowing some appropriate mark of its approbation of the loyalty, spirit and good conduct of WILLIAM CONWAY—a Quartermaster of the Navy, on duty in the Navy yard at Warrington, Florida, when the same was surrendered on the 12th of January, 1861—who, with manly pride and in a spirit of patriotic devotion, *refused* to obey the order to haul down the National flag on the occasion of said surrender.

The evidence of this honorable devotion to the dignity and credit of the flag of his country is found in the record of the testimony in Commodore Armstrong's case.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Court.

A. B. MAGRUDER, Judge Advocate.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1861.

It appears from the testimony taken in Capt. Armstrong's case, that William Conway, an aged seaman, doing duty as quartermaster in the Warrington Navy-yard, at the time of its surrender, when ordered by Lieut. F. B. Renshaw to haul down the National flag, promptly and indignantly refused to obey the order.

The love and reverence thus impulsively exhibited for his country's flag in the hour of its peril is not the less worthy of being called noble and chivalric because displayed by one in an humble station. It is the more deserving of commemoration—for subordinates in the service are not usually expected to set examples of patriotism and fidelity in their trusts but to follow them.

The Department deems it no more than strict justice to William Conway that this testimonial from the Court in his behalf should be made known throughout the service. It therefore directs that this General Order be publicly read, as early as practicable after its receipt, by the Commanders of all naval stations and all vessels of the Navy in commission in the presence of the officers and men under their command.

GIDEON WELLES Secretary of the Navy.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1861.

NOTICE.

The following order issued by the Navy Department on the 26 hinst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.

To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:

SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will heretofore be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant

GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE COUNTRY MILK.
Address, or apply to T. W. DECKER, office 155 E. 27th-st.

COAL.

COAL.—FRESH FROM THE MINES.—SUITABLE for Ranges, Stoves, Grates, and Furnaces; consisting of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White-Ash Schuylkill, newly mined and of the first qualities, at Summer prices; also, Liverpool, Orrel, and English Cannel, at greatly reduced rates. HENRY REEVE cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CARNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations)	75

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. H. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collins's line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,

Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND, &c.

TAPSCOTT & CO., NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Furnish Drafts for any amount, payable on demand throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships, as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER .... SATURDAY, May 11.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, May 18.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, May 25.

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 22d May.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of BRUNJES, LUERS & FINCK, is dissolved by mutual consent. HERMAN H. BRUNJES and PETER BRUNJES will settle all the accounts of said firm.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY LUERS,
JACOB FINCK.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of BRUNJES, OCKERSHAUSEN & CO., and will continue the Steam Sugar Refining business at the same place.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY J. OCKERSHAUSEN,
By his Attorney,
ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ACKERMAN & MIXER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN R. ACKERMAN will continue the business on his own account, and is alone authorized to settle that of the late firm.

JOHN R. ACKERMAN,
NEW YORK, May 4, 1861. HENRY MIXER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES W. POWELL and HENRY J PHILLIPS, as Physicians, at No 821 Broadway, in this City, under the name of Dr. POWELL and Dr. PHILLIPS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated NEW-YORK, May 2 1861.

JAMES W. POWELL,
HENRY J. PHILLIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JACOB LITTLE.
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

F. W. WORTH AND LOOMIS L. WHITE have this day formed a copartnership, under the title of WORTH & WHITE, for the transaction of a stock commission business. Office, No. 15 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK are requested to meet in Trinity Church on MONDAY, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., to express their respect for the memory of their late Bishop, Rt Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK. Those of the Laity who shall please to attend the meeting will be cordially welcomed. The funeral of Bishop Onderdonk is appointed on Tuesday, May 7, at Trinity Church, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. BERRIAN, | JOSEPH H. PRICE,
SAML. H TURNER, | CLEMENT C. MOORE,
FD. Y. HIGBEE, | STEPHEN H. TYNG,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS, | J. H. HOBART,
JOHN McVICKAR, | W. G. HIGENBRODT,
FRANCIS VINTON, | MORGAN DIX,
BENJ. C. CUTLER, | FREDERICK OGELBY,
SAMUEL SEABURY, | THEODORE A. EATON.
SAMUEL R. JOHNSON,

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society will be held at the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) Union-square, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. A. THOME, of Cleveland, Rev. CHARLES B. BOYNTON, of Cincinnati and Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, of Paterson, N. J. Afternoon meeting of members and friends for conference, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Puritans, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

THE LADIES OF TRINITY CHURCH will meet at the Church on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M., to prepare articles of necessity and comfort for the Army of the United States. Contributions of medicines, flannels, sponges, cotton cloth, cotton batting, sheep skins, dressed, and money are needed and hereby solicited.

A MEETING OF THE VETERANS OF THE State of New-York of the War of 1812 will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st, on MONDAY EVENING, May 6, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, on particular business. By order of

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES Vice-President.
ABRAHAM COLEMAN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ST. NICHOLAS LODGE No. 321 F. & A. M., will hold their first regular communication in the new rooms No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 P. M., and hereafter on the first and third Mondays of each month.

J. W. FLETCHER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN MADISON-SQUARE Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams',) eligibly situated in north gallery. Address Box No. 2,539 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NOT REMOVED.

Staten Island Ferry to New Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, and Port Richmond.

FARE 3 CENTS.

Leaves from the regular landing place, foot of Whitehall-st., east side of the Battery.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,
Tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N.Y.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.
FARE 6 CENTS.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., from foot of Whitehall st., east side of the Battery.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring, and Cozzen's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6:45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th-sts.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip East River for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 10,—landing at the usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.

11.25 A. M.: fast Express train from 26th-st Station.

For William's Bridge, White Plains, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—On MONDAY, May 6, the Freight Train from Greenport will run to the dépôt at Hunter's Point. The Freight Train will leave South Ferry Dépôt on Monday morning, the 6th inst., for the last time. No freight will be received at the South Ferry Dépôt after Saturday, May 4. Dépôt at Hunter's Point will be prepared for freighting business on Monday, May 6. An office will be established at James' slip Ferry, New-York side, both for receipt and delivery of freight.

PASSENGER TRAINS.—On Friday, the 10th inst., passenger trains will take their departure from and terminate at the new dépôt at Hunter's Point. Passengers for the trains can take the ferry-boat at James' slip or at 34th-st., New York, for Hunter's Point.

A. H. PALMER, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

	FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express	7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train	6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train	5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train	9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train	6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. Mail, at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.—NEW ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 1, 1861. Two through Trains daily, both ways. Leaving New-York by the New-York & New-Haven Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M., arriving in Pittsfield at 3.45 and 11 P. M. Leaving Pittsfield at 9 A. M. and 3.50 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4.38 and 11.09 P. M.

CHAS. HUNT, President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M. For Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Mount St. Vincent, CENTRAL PARK, May 1, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the Central Park Commission, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, May 8, 1861, for providing one-horse vehicles and invalid chairs, for hire on the Central Park.

The mode of construction and of management of the vehicles had in view by the Commission, may be learned at this office, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., daily.

The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for carriages," and addressed, "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, JR., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 89 South-st., New-York, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also seals, door-plates.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY and EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, May 6, 1861.
PATRIOTISM! HEROISM! and THE UNION!
DRAMA FOR THE TIMES!
DRAMA FOR THE TIMES!
DRAMA FOR THE TIMES!
ANDERSON;
OR, THE
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
Written expressly for the Museum, by E. M. Lessen,
Esq., of Boston.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 7½ o'clock, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3.
To be preceded at each representation by the new
POPULAR FARCE—BOWLED OUT.
POPULAR FARCE—BOWLED OUT.
POPULAR FARCE—BOWLED OUT.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY
AFTERNOONS.
For the last times at this house, the great Drama, founded on Mrs. Southworth's "Ledger" Story, the
HIDDEN HAND! HIDDEN HAND!
HIDDEN HAND! HIDDEN HAND!
CAPITOLA! CAPITOLA!! CAPITOLA!!!
CAPITOLA! CAPITOLA!! CAPITOLA!!!
CAPITOLA! CAPITOLA!! CAPITOLA!!!
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
Such dramatic attractions as these are not to be found elsewhere in this city at any price, much less for the low price of admission to Barnum's Museum. But in addition to these may be seen
THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG,
raised on the Battery by order of Gen. Washington at
THE EVACUATION BY THE BRITISH TROOPS,
on the 25th of November, 1783. Also, the celebrated
HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION-TAMER,
With OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS,
Which he exhibits to represent an Old Maid, Matron
Fondling her Baby, a Soldier, Tumbler,
Bad Boy, &c., &c.
But the most laughable of all is the great
POLITICAL BEAR MEETING,
POLITICAL BEAR MEETING,
POLITICAL BEAR MEETING,
WITH DRIESBACH ON THE STUMP,
and THE BEARS CHEERING HIM.
Followed by the distribution of the Spoils in true political style.
THE GREAT GRIZZLY MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
THE CELEBRATED SWISS BEARDED LADY.
Miss E. REED the LILIPUTIAN QUEEN,
THE REMARKABLE ALBINO FAMILY,
THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING WHAT IS IT?
THE WONDERFUL LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
THE DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE LIVING SEAL, 850,000 curiosities, &c.
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6, 1861.
FIRST BENEFIT AT THIS THEATRE
OF
Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
Who will sustain
HER ADMIRED ORIGINAL CHARACTER
of
COLUMBIA,
in the
SEVEN SISTERS,
OR
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
Already represented
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NIGHTS,
to over
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,
And which, with all the
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
Will be continued
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 6, will be presented the charming Musical Extravaganza, by
CHARLES M. WALCOT, Esq., COMEDIAN,
Entitled
HIAWATHA;
OR,
"ARDENT SPIRITS AND LAUGHING WATER."
In which the brilliant and beautiful Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
Will sustain the character of
MINNEHAHA!
And the admirable Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, that of
HIAWATHA!
This Burlesque—one of the most successful ever presented on the stage—abounds in
HITS AT THE TIMES!
SONGS AND DANCES.
It will be presented with
NEW SCENERY, by Mr. Hayes,
DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS,
A FULL CHORUS.

And the following cast:
Hiawatha—a character strikingly more in the style of a Short Boy than a Long-Fellow. Mr. Jefferson
Nokkundah—a creation, a la Frankenstein.. Mr. Evans
Gitchi Manito—great, viewed as a spirit, but, as a part, a "small potato" .... Mr. Cline
Wabun—a Down East Indian .... Mr. S. D. Johnson
Yenadizzi—the original "Young New York" .... Mr. Marlowe
Demmidorter—a narrow-minded person, father of Hiawatha .... Mr. Goodley
Minnehaha—surnamed "Laughing Water," and eminently calculated (when she has a good chance) to inject her audience, to the danger of sundry bands and strings.. Mrs. John Wood
In which character she will sing "My Love is a Soldier Boy, 'of the Seventh' I am told,"
Peopookmammi—an indescribably self-willed young lady; in fact, a sort of "Genesee squaw." .... Mrs. Chanfrau
No-go-miss—Hiawatha's grandmamma .... Mr. Davidge
Ranakite—Poopookmammi's Mother.. Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Previous to the Extravaganza the laughable Farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS!
In which Mr. Jefferson will sustain his inimitably comic rôle of Mr. Golightly.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK .... Stage Manager.
THE MANAGEMENT
present the following entertainment as a subject of unusual interest at the present moment, both in its emotional and pathetic character and its vivid representations of some of the fearful realities of
A SOLDIER'S LIFE.
MONDAY, May 6, 1861, and during the week, will be presented the highly exciting grand
Military Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR,
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
THE HIGHLAND PIPERS
Will add to the effect and spirit of the
ATTACK ON THE REBELS
AND
RELIEF OF THE REDAN FORT,
By their inspiring strains.
The Nana Sahib, Rajah of Bithpoor .... Mr. Norton
Achmet, his Vakeel .... Mr. James
Randal Macgregor, Captain in 78th Highlanders .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Geordie Macgregor, his brother, Ensign in the 33d regiment .... Mr. Reynolds
Rev. David Blount .... Mr. H. Pierson
(His first appearance at this theatre.)
Sweenie, private in 32d regiment .... Mr. Young
Cassidy, corporal in 32d regiment .... Mr. Floyd
Highlanders of the 71st regiment, soldiers of the 32d regiment, Sonbadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookaburdah, Fereshes, and followers of Nana Sahib.
Amy Campbell .... Mrs Hoey
Charlie and Effie .... Master and Miss Reeves
Jessie Brown, her servant .... Miss Morant
Alice .... Miss M Gannon
Mary .... Miss Tree
Ladies among the besieged families.
Box book now open.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Theo. Moss .... Treasurer

CHATHAM THEATRE.

Lessees .... J. FOSTER and J. HOWARD ROGERS.
Stage and Acting Manager .... J. FOSTER.

The public are respectfully informed that this old and favorite establishment newly decorated and improved will open under entire new management on MONDAY, May 6.

A COMPANY COMPOSED OF STERLING MERIT has been engaged, who will compare favorably with any in the City. The scenery will be entirely new, and painted by the eminent American artist, J. Howard Rogers. The costumes, properties and appointments in preparation for the various pieces are on a grand scale. The orchestra will be efficient and under the direction of Frederick Younker. Two entire new drop curtains have been painted. The first represents the glorious Flag of Liberty with our favorite Goddess contemplating the beloved features of the immortal Washington. The second depicts Mount Vernon, the late home of the Father of his Country.

For full particulars, see future advertisements.

COLUMBIA'S BENEFIT!!
MONDAY EVENING, May 6,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN'S 159TH NIGHT AS
COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN!
To save the country let
COLUMBIA'S FRIENDS
COME EN MASSE ON MONDAY NIGHT
TO LAURA'S.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS—NIBLO'S SALOON.

THE BEST BAND IN THE WORLD.
MONDAY, May 6, and every night during the week, OUR UNION VOLUNTEERS, HAMLET, THE BREAKNECK ACT, THE UNION COCKADE, DARKIES STORM THE OCEAN PATH, &c., &c. FRED. WILSON, WAMBOLD, RIDOUX, BIRCH, FOX, COOL WHITE, and the entire troupe, in a new programme. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
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THE GLASS BLOWERS.—THE BOHEMIAN Troop are still exhibiting at Cooper Institute, entrance on 8th-st.; open EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 2½ o'clock afternoons, 7½ o'clock evenings. The celebrated low-pressure glass steam-engine is in constant operation; a beautiful collection of work distributed at each entertainment. Admission 15 cents.

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THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

fied that the only reason why Baltimore to-day is not in the hands of the Secessionists is because they fear, not the Union strength, but Fort McHenry and the 20,000 United States troops from the North and the South that could at any moment wipe the city from the map of Maryland.

Even the grand jury, to-day, was discharged from further duties, notwithstanding the sounding charge which the Court gave them yesterday, under the specious statement that as there was a difficulty in obtaining witnesses now, and that as a new panel had already been summoned to meet a week hence, to them would be left the duty of inquiring into the facts of the late riot.

I made some inquiries to-day into the state of feeling among the Catholic population of the city. They are composed of two classes—the descendants of the original settlers and the Irish emigrants. The greater part of both have affiliated with the Democratic Party, and it was supposed that many would warmly sympathize with the secession movement. But of the first class, I have no reason to suppose that they do not, in proportion to their numbers, furnish a proportion of Union men as great as the Protestants. And as to the Irish Catholics, however strongly their tendencies to follow in the wake of the secession leaders whom they had been accustomed to obey in the political contests of previous times, the letter of Archbishop Hughes, which has been republished here, has in a remarkable degree withdrawn them from the secession ranks. I am informed, indeed, that one priest read the letter from the pulpit, and exhorted his congregation to stand by the flag of the country of their adoption.

Baltimore presents a very warlike appearance, so far as the show of uniforms on the street is concerned. The whole militia of the city are now under pay, and subject to be called out by the Police Board at any moment. Citizens have little else to do, and it is not wonderful, therefore, that soldiering should be popular, and especially when paid for. But as it is now constituted the military are a useless and expensive luxury. The only question upon which they will by any possibility be called to act is that of Union or Secession, and upon that question they present a divided front; and the Secessionists, if not fully equal in numbers, are the best armed and most efficiently drilled.

A parade of the whole force of the city is announced for Monday next. E. F. U.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

NOTES OF A FUGITIVE FROM MONTGOMERY—SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE IN ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE—INCIDENTS, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Nashville, Tenn., Sunday, April 28, 1861.

Montgomery is a pleasant city. It has green peas, strawberries, gardens filled with flowers, and some very pleasant inhabitants. But by this rare bouquet of attractions let no man allow himself to be seduced, for to that city belongs also an intolerably hot atmosphere. No man with Northern lungs can live there.

Having lived at Montgomery during all the excitement of the last eight months, I have at no time had reason to fear any of that personal violence to which one newly arrived from the North is almost necessarily exposed. To be sure I have not gained this exemption without some cost. I had learned to smile grimly when the taking of Sumter was under discussion, to conceal every twinkle of pleasure amid the general sorrow produced by the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and to exhibit no perceptible emotion even at the intelligence that the Seventh Regiment was cut to hash.

And perhaps, if the spirit were carried *far enough*, there would be no difficulty in any Northerner passing a moderately short life, even in the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. But within a week past more than usual energy has shown itself in the self-constituted Vigilance Committee of the city, and men who have lived there for years, and whose property interests are one with those of the South, have been notified that it is the pleasure of the mob that they should leave.

This fact, together with a desire, which has been growing in me ever since the news came that the North had at length risen from the lethargy in which, for the past few months, it had seemed so unaccountably sunk, a desire to return decided me to postpone my departure no longer. "So you are going to the North to fight us," said a man to me as I bought my ticket. He was a captain of one of the volunteer companies of the city, and being acquainted with one of our party, came on the cars with us. He was now on his way to Auburn, with orders to the troops stationed there to hold themselves in readiness to start on Sunday for Virginia. "Tell them at the North," said he, as he left the cars, "just to give us a little time and we will give them all the fighting they want." We shook hands with him, and when he said, by way of a good-bye, "I'll meet you at Washington," we didn't feel compelled to say anything more than that we would be there.

All feel great confidence both in the proverbial cowardice of "Yankees" and the historical courage of Davis, who is to place himself at the head of the troops as soon as a sufficient number are assembled at Virginia. I have never seen any one in the South who dared to express a doubt that the South could not immediately take possession of Washington. The cars were filled with soldiers—some returning from the city with uniforms for newly-formed companies, some on their way from a visit at Pensacola, some officers hastening to prepare their companies for the journey to Washington.

Just in front of me, an old man with a hatchet face, and long white hair, combed carefully away from a narrow forehead, with whose name I afterwards became ludicrously familiar, was talking loudly of the seige of Washington, and the constitutional cowardice of Yankees. He proposed, in the style of one who is conscious he is making a good joke, that a Regiment of negroes should be raised, and placed in front of the Southern army, and the Yankees are so fond of *them*, you know, that they would not shoot at all. Now at first this may not seem very laughable, but before the next afternoon I laughed to split my sides over it. At length I fell asleep, and left him talking, but whenever, during the night, a sudden motion of the cars lifted me into a state of half consciousness, I heard the same sharp voice toiling on with a patience of energy which I learned afterwards to recognize as a characteristic of the man.

We took breakfast at Atlanta. I have never been able to understand the grounds for the peculiar respect with which this town is regarded throughout the South. To be sure the soil on which it is placed is red, the streets broken into pitfalls, and the buildings rough and scattered, but this so far from being a proper ground for admiration, can be said of nearly every city in the Gulf States; and surely one accustomed to the growth of our northwestern cities will find nothing worthy of astonishment in an increase of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants in as many years. We found here the same spirit of war with which the last few months at Montgomery had made us so familiar. A young man stood in the hotel with a book to take the names of those who had not yet joined themselves to a military company; and as the morning papers proposed that any person who refused to enlist should be driven from the city, I presume he had no difficulty in filling his list. Before the starting of the train, the people in the dépôt were addressed by Col. Todd, of Missouri, who proved to be my grey-headed traveling companion of the night before. He assured the crowd that the Seventh Regiment had been cut to pieces; that the South would rise to a man against the North; that they could expect the sympathy and assistance of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. "Go on to battle with perfect confidence," said he; "a mere mob has defeated the crack Regiment of New-York; the Yankees are cowards; shoot one and you can't catch the rest." He closed with the negro-regiment joke. This is only a piece of a whole class of misrepresentations which for months past have deceived and excited an unreading mob. At the next station we found twenty or thirty men, dressed in half regimentals, lounging about the dépôt, and with apparently nothing to do but to wait for further orders. Papers were thrown out and eagerly caught up. All had the peculiarities common to the soldiers of this country. They were men of small frame, unaccustomed to labor, and restless under the restraints of the camp, but eager for excitement of every kind.

At this station Col. Todd came out and read a dispatch which reliably announced the total destruction of the Seventh Regiment. He assured them that Missouri was "all right," and closed with the joke of the negro regiment, which for some reason failed to produce here the happy effect which we all felt we had a right to expect from it. As we advanced further South, we were struck with a change in the feelings of the people, which corresponded not unsingularly with the appearance of the country. When we left Montgomery, Spring was already far advanced; the season of blossoms was passed, and the leaves of the trees, fully grown, had already begun to assume the hard bright varnish which indicates a long communion with the hottest rays of the sun. As we proceeded, we inverted the order of Nature, and lived over again the season; the leaves grew smaller, and finally, in some cases in Tennessee, we pursued them back to the very bud.

Among the inhabitants a similar change appeared. In Northern Georgia we found ourselves in a state of feeling which we in the South had passed six months before. Men wore cockades—a badge which had lost all significance in a community where every man was expected to entertain the feeling which they were intended to represent. The people were all filled with that fresh enthusiasm of neophytes—a feeling which no one would confound with the settled and almost fierce spirit which now characterizes the people in the Southern part of the State.

The fact is, the people of this section, sympathizing with the Border States, with whom their interests are common, only seceded practically two weeks ago. It was from a failure to appreciate this change of sentiment that the friendly enthusiasm of our orator, Col. Todd, received a slight check. While volunteering an address at a small dépôt in the vicinity of Dalton, (no place was too small for his patriotism,) he so far deviated from all the previous repetitions of his speech as to express a hope that there were no "Union" men there. With all the sagacity which, as travelers and writers of travel, we feel called upon to possess, we could not help sharing in some degree the astonishment of the speaker, when a bold man in the crowd shouted that "he was mistaken in that." Notwithstanding this, there is no overlooking the fact that all this country is thoroughly pervaded with the spirit of civil war.

At Chattanooga, we had a rest of half an hour, and I fled from the dépôt in time to hear only the opening words of Col. Todd's dispatch concerning the massacre of the Seventh Regiment, but the crowd was large, and I fear he was guilty of much extemporizing, for when I came back, just before the train started, he had just reached the joke of the negro regiment. Our train at this point was filled with members of the Legislature, which was to meet the next day, at Nashville, to consider the question of the secession of the State. In all the discussions with which the cars were filled during the night, I could find no differences of opinion on the question of the action of the State. All admitted that it will go out, but perhaps with some delay. Behind me two army officers were discussing the military affairs of Tennessee. They complained that the State was without arms; that even the drilled volunteer companies are provided with nothing but old Revolutionary muskets. But we are at Nashville, and I will stop—for the present.

EGO.

VOICES OF THE PULPIT.

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

REV. DR. OSGOOD'S DISCOURSE AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

At the Church of the Messiah, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Osgood preached an eloquent sermon, referring to the present troubles of the nation. His text was Mathew, 23d chapter, 37th verse: "O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

Dr. Osgood commenced his discourse by a consideration of the position in which Judea was placed in reference to the Roman Empire, at the time that these words were uttered. Jesus had tried every method of conciliation for the salvation of his country, before its inerate hand had nailed him to the cross. He had tried to remove the sectionalism that grew out of the distinction of caste and character. He had tried to set at rest the terrible quarrels that grew out of the relations of Judea with Rome. The tenderness and care with which he sought to preserve the union of the people could not be finer expressed, than in the admirable metaphor of the "hen gathering her chickens under her wings." Dr. Osgood proceeded to compare the position of Jerusalem at that time, with our own national troubles. The failure of attempts at conciliation, might really prove that a higher point of conciliation might be reached; if not, as man proposes, as God disposes. The sin of Judea was in rejecting the new religion of Divine Sonship and human brotherhood taught by Christ. Relatively, Rome was to be regarded as the retributive agent of God's providence in perfecting the way for the spread of the Gospel. In this view, and with this comparison, the loyalty of our patriots must be interested. The Jerusalem of this nation was disintegrated. We had to lament, especially, that Virginia, that had once led the council of nations, had proved false. Virginia was to be named with gratitude and love. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, were born on her soil. In her present downfall, do not forget her ancient glory. Her ground should be sacred as long as the Potomac rolls, and Mount Vernon holds its consecrated dust. We should speak with tender sympathy of foes, although we have borne insults from Virginia and the other seceded States which we would never have borne from any foreign foe. We still dream of the time when, in the advance of civilization, the spirit of free industry shall redeem the "Old Dominion." We offer her every method of conciliation, except the resignation of our national life by the recognition of the treasonable spirit of secession." We still offer Virginia the equal rights of American citizens, as we do to all the seceded States. We hope and pray for the peace of the Jerusalem of our nation. Did not the young chivalry of our city guard the honored remains of Monroe from their temporary resting-place in New York to the soil of the Old Dominion, his birth-place? The chivalry of New-York loved the Old Dominion, then, and they love it still. But nothing could hide from us the downfall of that State, if she persisted in placing herself in the bands of a military despot. Look at the marble majesty of the Father of his Country, in that noble sculpture of him at Washington, and then look Southward to that Chief Conspirator, Jefferson Davis. The magnates of Virginia had turned from that marble majesty to the South, and said, "Not this man, but Barabbas." Barabbas was a robber. Dr. Osgood would not say that, in his private life, Davis was a thief—but, politically, he was the greatest thief on record. He had robbed us privately in our business. He had robbed us in our family relations, and robbed us of our good name abroad.

Dr. Osgood proceeded to contrast Massachusetts with Virginia. In every great crisis of patriotism Massachusetts had made the true choice. In every danger she had given her sons to shed their blood in the defence of the country. She defends the sanctity of the human soul. She is the leader of literature and science in the New World, while Virginia has not given, since she resigned her proud claim, as the mother of Statesmen and of Freemen, a single name to literature, or even to oratory, that was known across the ocean. "Fallen, fallen, fallen," is the inscription to be recorded for her. The nation, however, would be preserved. He (Dr. Osgood) believed that it was a Divine institution, and that those who assailed it, assailed the providence of Almighty God.

The above is a mere sketch of a most powerful discourse. At its conclusion, Dr. Osgood announced the contributions, in money and labors of the ladies, in bandages for the wounded, clothes for the sick, &c., which showed that the congregation of the Church of the Messiah is among the foremost of the foremost in patriotic enterprise.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DISCOURSE.

Plymouth Church was overwhelmingly crowded last evening, as usual. Mr. Beecher took his text from First Corinthians 16, 13: "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men."

It was good, he said, to find in the Word of God these sentences of truth and strength that, after coming down through centuries to comfort us, are still full of inspiration for to-day. These memorable times present to the world the wonderful interior of our society; they show the capacities of an intelligent, moral and free people for any exigencies that may arise. No one, not conversant with the American character could understand the calm that proceded this storm. It was said by one who had come here from abroad (Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*,) that there was a "strange indifference, amounting to apathy," among us. It had been said that we are so absorbed in money-getting that we would not fight. What was the reason of our former patriotism and present enthusiasm? We were not silent by mistake, nor is our present enthusiasm the result of an accidental spark. The cause of our silence was, first, our industry. Men who have a great deal to do cannot be politicians—they may be statesmen. The former are all mouth and the latter are all brains; the one is all above the eyes, the other is all below the nose. There is excitement enough in our business, and one great reason why the North is so difficult to rouse, is because they are always busy.

Another reason why the North is difficult to rouse is because the people have been brought to the utmost faith in moral and intellectual forces. In Germany, tyranny has cut the nerve that leads from the brain to the hand. Liberty here has opened the connection between thinking and acting. We have unlimited faith in the force of ideas. If the North wishes to accomplish an object, it plans it. We are a talking people. That's the reason the South don't like us. There they have freedom of speech and of the Press—so long as it agrees with the majority. The result of our ideas is patience. As the woodman ultimately clears the forest by felling one tree at a time, so the right will finally triumph, however slow its progress may be. We are patient as a people, because we have confidence that the cause on which we rely will work out its result. It may be like angling—the tackle may seem slender, the hook small, the rod flimy—sometimes we give a point, let the live run out, "play" with them a little, and then land them. [Laughter.] For thirty years the North has been defeated, yet we have been certain that it was merely a question of time. We have never been moved to rebellion. We have never dreamed of revolutionary violence. Most assiduous pains are taken to teach our youth to avoid physical violence. The world is traveling to that point when quarrels will be settled by brains, and not by muscle; but, until that point is reached, it is not wrong to use physical force to advance a moral purpose. We, of the North, are slow to move, but, the tougher the boiler the more terrible the explosion when it does come! A weak boiler lets of the steam at a low pressure, but, a strong one gets the steam up to the highest notch. When the North does move, *take care.*

We are prone to trust in the honesty of others. We have never heretofore believed that the South meant wrong. We have suffered the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the trial of John Quincy Adams, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, the Fugitive Slave law, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas struggle, and always up to the last endured defeat. His assertion, that Sharpe's rifles were better moral persuaders for robbers and whisky drinking men than Bibles had proven true; the South now had unbounded faith in revolvers and rifles—in the church and out of the church

The first bell tired at the flag that waved over Fort Sumter revealed to us the fact that the South meant the destruction of our national institutions. There were traitors on board who were boring holes to scuttle the ship. It was simply now a question of Government. God had touched the heart of the people, the tidings that the Government itself was in danger had settled the question. Fifty thousand men were already in the field, an hundred thousand were encamped ready to follow them, and another hundred thousand ready and eager to follow them.

A navy of 700 guns has sprung up, and by Saturday next the coast of the rebel States will be hermetically sealed—each port with its *guardian.* In eight weeks all this had been done. He believed this Government had been just as prompt as any government could have been; he did not know how any government could have been more prompt. *But the Government had been outrun by the enthusiasm of the people.* Aspinwall, Grinnell, Astor, have given their purses without waiting for the Government. Governments are slow coaches at the best.

What is to be the result of this? To what are we going? The North is determined that this country shall be united. Shall we submit to ask a foreign government for a passport to the grave of Washington? Shall we give them the mouths of the Mississippi? Never. It is simply a question whether 19,000,000 of people are stronger than 8,000,000—the free North against the servile South. The people are on the jury, and they can't shake off, but must render their verdict.

The settlement will involve the rapid dissolution of Slavery. He could not sympathize with insurrection; it would not be for the benefit of the white or the slave. But, if the slaves do rise in insurrection, how are we to prevent it?

What if brothers' blood should flow? Where was there a nation that had not had its civil war? The borders of England and Scotland had been drenched with blood, and yet their people were friends.

Let men do their duty, and God speed the right!

SERVICES AT DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.

THE STARS AND STRIPES FROM THE PULPIT.

Much interest was manifested at Dr. Chapin's Church, yesterday morning, by the appearance of the American flag gracefully looped round the pulpit; which interest, however, was sensibly heightened by the eloquent allusion of the Pastor to its "broad stripes and bright stars." His text was, "This do in remembrance of me" He urged this thought as the sentiment which surged through the patriot's heart, as in life and death he looked upon that starry emblem of a great nation and a glorious principle. At the close of the sermon a collection was taken to aid the Ladies' Relief Society, connected with the church, in purchasing cloth and other materials, to be made by them into garments for the use of the troops. During the collection, the choir sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire congregation standing.

THE CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

A sermon was delivered last evening before the Church Anti-Slavery Society by Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Illinois. Prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. Green, of the Sandwich Islands. The text was the 20th verse of the 94th Psalm: "Shall the Throne of Iniquity have fellowship with Thee that frameth iniquity by law?" The preacher quoted Hooper, Blackstone and other writers to prove that wicked laws were not binding when they conflicted with the Law of God, and all Governments that enacted such be rejected. He deplored the want of unity in the Christian Church on the question, and quoted a speech made by Dr. Bacon in Brooklyn to show its sinfulness, and that in all ages of the world it has been looked upon next to death itself. The denying of the unity of the human race was a literary curiosity. He reputed the argument of Dr. Ross, of the Presbyterian Church that the relation of master and slave was as sacred as husband and wife, and he vindicated the law of Moses with regard to Hebrew servitude—one law for the stranger and the native. Every year of Jubilee liberated them all.

PRESENTATION OF A BIBLE TO MAJOR ANDERSON'S SON.

A very large audience assembled at Dr. Bethune's Church in Twenty-first-street, last evening, to witness the presentation of a bible, by the children of the Tenth-avenue Deaf and Dumb Institution, to Robert Anderson, Jr., son of Maj Anderson. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Van Ness after which Rev. Dr. Gillett, of the Twenty-third street Baptist Church, addressed the audience, stating the occasion which had called them together, and urging the claims which the deaf and dumb had upon the sympathy and support of the public. At the close of his address, young Master Anderson, accompanied by his mother and two or three female attendants, entered the church from the rear door, and was presented to the audience. He is a bright, intelligent looking boy, about three years of age. The young girls connected with the Institution arrayed themselves in front of the pulpit, when one of their number stepped forward and presented the Bible to Young Anderson, with an address which was interpreted as fast as it was delivered, by one of the teachers connected with the Institution. Prof. McVickar replied in behalf of Master Anderson—the reply being simultaneously interpreted to the mutes by signs. A collection was taken up in behalf of the Institution, and the exercises closed by prayer by one of the mutes, which was translated to the audience by the interpreter.

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM JOHN PIERPONT.

Among the numerous clergymen who have tendered their services as chaplains to the Massachusetts troops is the venerable and reverend John Pierpont, of Medford, who writes as follows to the Governor. The stipulation he makes will be particularly noted:

"You may think me by reason of my age unfit for the service. In regard to that consideration I beg leave to remark that although I have attained the age of 76, I hope there is still left me some of the spirit of '76 and though I am too old to bear a Minie rifle, I am not too old to pray for such as *can* bear one.

Moreover, although I may not be able to present my pretensions with much address, since this is my first experience as an office seeker, there are some considerations in my favor. For, first I have charge of no pulpit to be supplied at the expense of my parish during my absence. Secondly, I have no young children around me who need my care; and Medford has honored itself by having contributed liberally for the support of the families of her volunteers, so that my wife will not suffer from want, any more than she will willingly suffer while I am away from home. Thirdly, I am inured to a warm climate, having spent between six and seven of my years in the slave States, a part of them in Baltimore; and fourthly, if the *fag-end* of my life *should* be taken off by a cannon ball or a passing stone in the streets of that beautiful city, the loss to the world will be less than if a younger and a better man were in my place.

If, Sir, this my proffer of service is accepted by Your Excellency, I have only one stipulation to make in connection with it, namely, this,—that, on our way to Washington we are not to go around Baltimore.

With that understanding, I am at your service as a chaplain of any one of the Massachusetts regiments, for the ensuing six months, and will be ready to start whenever my regiment starts. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. PIERPONT.

West Medford, April 27, 1861.

ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Albany, Friday, May 3.

The following order has been issued by Adj.-Gen. Read:

General Head quarters, State of New-York, }
Adjutant General's Office, Albany, May 3 }

Special Orders No. 126.

The prompt obedience of orders by the organized regiments of the State Militia and the alacrity of the volunteers fully meeting the immediate wants of the national Executive having superceded the necessity for any additional regiments of the organized militia, no more regiments of such organization can be received into service at this time; accordingly, the Twentieth Regiment, commanded by Col. Pratt, now in New-York City, *en route* to Washington, is hereby relieved from that duty, and it will be ordered to repair to Kingston, Ulster County, whence the several companies will return to their respective districts. Special Orders No. 13, directing the Commissary-General to issue certain arms and equipments to that regiment, are also countermanded. Maj.-Gen. Sandford is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH REED, Jr., Adjt.-Gen.

To Maj.-Gen. John Taylor Cooper, Albany.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The following letter from Col. M. Corcoran, of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, received on Saturday by a gentleman of this city, will show the duties on which that Regiment was employed up to the day previous to its march for Washington:—

National Cadets, }
Head-quarters Sixty-ninth Reg't, N. Y. S. M., }
Annapolis Junction, Md., Wednesday, May 1, '61. }

My Dear Friend: Pardon me for not writing sooner, but really, I have not had time to sit to my meals; and as for sleep, I assure you I have not had twelve hours since I left the steamship *James Adger*, and those few hours were hurried moments on the roadside, with a wood block for a pillow.

The Regiment has had its share of duty to perform, and never have men done it more cheerfully. Some brief notes may not be uninteresting to you, and particularly as I see by last Monday's *Herald* that the road from Annapolis to Washington was guarded by troops, and omits to say what Regiment.

The first duty we were called on to perform was on the evening of our arrival in Annapolis, when Gen Butler ordered me to put one of my Companies under arms immediately and proceed to the railroad dépôt, to the assistance of the baggage-guard of the Twelfth Regiment, which he was informed had been attacked. I took a detail from each Company, making in all one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file, and sent them off in double quick time. The rumor was unfounded, and they returned to camp quite disappointed, as they had confidently expected a handsome brush.

I marched from Annapolis next morning, by order of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, to take possession thereof the railroad and defend it from attack, and on Sunday evening we were in possession thereof, and extending our lines twenty-seven miles, with sentinels all along at convenient distances, and having an officer and from ten to twenty-five men as a reserve on which the men on guard could rally. The sentinels are placed in groups of three each. We have the telegraph in charge here at this point.

With love to all friends I must close, as I cannot keep the train longer. I am yours, very truly,

MICHAEL CORCORAN, Colonel.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment, Col. Charles H. James, was accepted by the State on Saturday. Seven companies will be mustered into service on Wednesday by Major Taylor. The Head quarters are at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-avenue.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

The officers under Col. McChesney's command drew lots on Saturday to decide their position in line. Company F, Capt. S. Winchester, will hold the right, and Company C, Capt. Lowther, the left.

THE CONSTITUTION GUARD.

A meeting of the Board of Officers will take place to-day at the Head-quarters, No. 476 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. Col. J. S. Cocks has still room in this regiment for a few able-bodied and intelligent young men.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT (AUXILIARY).

Col. Barry has now his full complement of men. A large hotel situated in Chatham street has been hired for barracks, and all men, belonging to this regiment, who wish can be quartered there at once. Capt Dunne, of the Light Infantry Skirmishers, Brooklyn, and his command, have joined this regiment.

THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

Donations to the amount of $596 have been received by this regiment; also one hundred and ten red shirts from the ladies of the Sixteenth Ward, seventy-five pairs of socks from a lady, and six blankets.

FLAG-RAISING ON THE CHURCHES.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, a flag of immense size will be hoisted to the top of Trinity Church steeple. The halyards were fastened some days since by Mr. Davidson, a well-known plumber in Broadway. The same enterprising gentleman ascended to the cross on St Paul's Church on Friday last, and yesterday a fine new flag floated at the very summit of the steeple. St. John's Church has also a flag raised to a similar eminence Nearly all the churches in the City, of each denomination, have the Stars and Stripes displayed.

MILITARY PRAYER MEETING.

A prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held at the recruiting-rooms of the Imperial Zouaves, (No 35 Bowery,) yesterday afternoon. Some very fervent appeals to the Throne of Grace were made on behalf of the young men now going forth to fight the battles of the Union, and all present seemed to be deeply impressed with the solemn enthusiasm of the occasion. These services are to be continued.

CITY HALL FLAG DOWN.

During the high wind on Saturday, the flag, bearing the City Arms, which has been flying over the City Hall for some time past, was torn into shreds. Mr. Roome, the keeper, replaced it by the Star-Spangled Banner. A new City flag has been ordered, and will be finished in a few days.

CHURCH SERVICE AMONG THE ZOUAVES.

A regular service was again held yesterday morning, for the benefit of the New York Regiment of Zouaves quartered at Castle Garden. The men were addressed by their Chaplain, Rev Mr. Conway, in a suitable strain, and they themselves took part in the general order of exercises.

EMPIRE CITY VOLUNTEERS.

Up to last evening over seven hundred names were enrolled in this Regiment. A parade will take place this evening. The men will be uniformed to-morrow, and in all probability will be mustered into service on Thursday or Friday. Col Andrew Sheehan makes each man, as he enrolls his name take the oath of allegiance to the United States, which is sworn to before a Commissioner, and carefully filed by the Secretary.

PREACHING IN UNION-SQUARE.

Rev. Wm. Goss, of the Evangelical Alliance, preached in the tent erected in Union square to a large gathering of people. Owing to the two regiments, whom the reverend gentleman was specially invited to meet, not being thoroughly uniformed, they did not make their appearance, so Mr. Goss delivered his discourse to civilians. He took for his text the fifth verse of the 46th chapter of Psalms—"God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved: God shall help her, and that right early." Mr. Charles C. Leigh also addressed the congregation.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

A report having gone forth to the effect that the Second Regiment passed the night of last Friday exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without blankets, lights or provisions, their Colonel has considered it his duty to publish the following contradiction:

Camp Anderson, New-York, May 4, 1861.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, Albany, N. Y.:

The telegraphic dispatch sent by Mr. Draper to-day was a mistake. We have plenty of blankets and tents. We were short of mattresses not having made a requisition for all we needed; but now we have all we need, although we had a hard night on account of the storm. We are now comfortable, and Gen Arthur has done everything for us that we require. What articles we were short of the first night was owing to the regiment which we succeeded, as they informed us that there was everything necessary, so we did not apply to the Quartermaster-General's Department for anything. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel Second Regiment.

It is gratifying to have so painful an impression, as the report of our gallant soldiers being thus neglected produced, dispelled in such a decided and satisfactory manner. Rev. S. B. Reynolds, chaplain of this Regiment, held divine service yesterday, at the camp, and was listened to with marked attention by the men.

SUBSCRIBE YOUR FUNDS.

Our fellow citizens need not be told that money is one of the sinews of war, and that, by reason of the condition of the public Treasury of the United States, the sum necessary to equip, convey and support the brave bodies of volunteers who flock to Washington to save the Capital from desecration by traitors, must be supplied by private subscription.

The Committee on Collections and Subscriptions charged with this duty, of which Mr. A. T. Stewart is Chairman, appeal again in our columns, this morning, asking for funds. As every citizen is deeply interested in this object, we call for a prompt, liberal and immediate response to the advertisement.

Subscriptions may be made to either member of the Committee, or to Theodore Dehon, Treasurer, No. 30 Pine-street.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Military matters are at a stand-still The Fourteenth Regiment having been placed on a complete footing, with full ranks, and everything necessary to make it efficient in the field, the hopes of all are dashed by the rumor that their services will not be required by the Government. The recruits of the Thirteenth Regiment expect to join their corps at Annapolis the present week.

The different recruiting offices for the Volunteer Regiments did a good business last week, and one Regiment, it is expected, will be ready for service the latter part of the week.

The Committee of Relief, appointed by the Common Council, met at the Council Chamber, Saturday evening, Hon. M. F. Odell in the chair Mr. Lewis, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and they were approved. The Committee appointed to consult with the New-York Committee of Safety, reported progress They had seen some members of that committee, who told them that they would provide for the relief of those who had joined Regiments in New-York and were residents of Brooklyn, but they had not taken any official action in the matter. The Committee, which consisted of three members, was enlarged by the addition of six and was instructed to further consult the New-York Committee and also to meet a Committee of the Citizens' Association of Brooklyn and prepare some plans for a union of action with that organization [so as to have but one head and one plan of disbursement of the funds provided by the City and by voluntary contribution of the citizens if any such plan could be devised that would be mutually satisfactory. The committee decided to meet again one week from (this) Monday night and every Monday night thereafter.

WHAT WAS SAVED AT THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing on April 29, says:

"The most important acquisition which Virginia has gained by the possession of the Navy-yard consists of the large number of guns now at her command. It is estimated that upwards of 2,000 cannon of the heaviest calibre, and of the most approved pattern, have thus been acquired. A very large number of these are nine and eleven inch Dahlgren guns, from which the spikes have already been removed. A number of heavy columbiads are also among them. Light field pieces and carronades for boat service, are here without number. Scores of the heaviest guns have already been conveyed to the several harbor defences, and several have been shipped to North Carolina and other points where they are much needed.

The guns, which are systematically arranged around the yard and in the inclosure on the opposite side of the river, were all spiked, but so loosely that the wrought and cut nails used for the purpose were easily picked out, many of them by visitors who carried off the spikes as *souvenirs* of the affair.

It is said that the destruction would have been complete had not the officer in command at the yard been deceived by a ruse of the Superintendent of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad into a belief that a large force from the interior of the State was hourly arriving to attack his position. The Superintendent, after the arrival of the Petersburgh force, which debarked in full view of the Navy Yard, had the trains kept running at intervals of half an hour during the evening, thus conveying the impression that immense reinforcements were continually arriving. At a late hour of the same night (Friday) the match was applied and the yard evacuated. The fire spread beyond the walls of the Navy Yard on the north, and destroyed some half dozen houses in Gosport, inhabited by poor citizens and by families of some of the workmen in the yard.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown* was scuttled, and can be saved without material injury. Preparations for raising her are now being made. Her battery, a valuable one, was saved a day or two ago, I am told.

THE DESTITUTION AT THE SOUTH.

From the Cleveland Herald.

A young man who left this city about six months ago, for a trip to the South, returned home yesterday, having left New-Orleans two weeks since. He stopped at all the principal points along the Mississippi River, and confirms in detail the reports we have had of the destitute condition of the people in that portion of the South. Corn meal, and that in small quantities, is about the only food to be had. He learned, on his arrival at Vicksburg, Miss., that there were but three barrels of flour in the town, and those were held at enormous rates. He says no provisions are passing down the Mississippi, but boats bound up are besieged by people desiring to come North. The captain of the boat on which he came was compelled to refuse passage to a large number, though he was offered any sum he might ask to take them on board. He says men are pressed into the service *volens volens*, and that half of the soldiers along the Mississippi are boys of from 12 to 16 years of age. He heard complaints constantly from the troops about the insufficiency of food, many of them declaring they will desert as soon as an opportunity offers. A deserter who came up on the boat with him was apprehended at Columbus, Ky, and hanged on the nearest tree. At New-Orleans all business is at a stand still, and the most complete confusion prevails. Two newspapers, which before the outbreak were in a flourishing condition, have been compelled to suspend, and others are tottering He says no man can utter a sentiment there in the least favorable to the North without endangering his life, and he himself witnessed the shooting down of a man for merely remarking that he believed the North would triumph. The young man from whom we learn these facts is one in whose word we have implicit confidence and we feel fully assured that he speaks from actual observation.

MERCANTILE HONOR AT THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the communication in this morning's issue of the Times, signed "A Southern Jobber," referring to the extraordinary letter of Messrs. Speed, Donoho & Strange, of Memphis, Tenn., an erroneous impression is given, in regard to the integrity of those who are in the dry goods business in the Southern States. The experience of the writer, who is not exclusively in the Southern trade, but has dealings in nearly all of the cities South, excepting those in the States of Alabama Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, and Florida, is that his collections have been paid at maturity, in those States, until three weeks since, averaging about 70 per cent. of the amounts maturing. Since then, the war excitement and the excessive exchanges have caused many of those in the South having claims maturing. to write, requesting to have their notes withdrawn.

But there are many honorable exceptions; many who have made, and would now make great sacrifices to pay their friends here every dollar as it matures; and it gives the writer pleasure to add, that in all his correspondence with the South, his letters, with one exception, (that being the remarkable communication of Messrs. Speed, Donoho & Strange,) express sincere regret at not being able to pay their notes, and in a large proportion of cases promising payment at the earliest moment.

In this connection, the writer can also give testimony that the merchants in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee very generally are unqualified Union men, and give conclusive evidence, *so far as they feel it safe to do so*, that they desire to see this rebellion put down; and were an armed force of loyal troops to be sent into those States, we believe that we should see the same Union sentiment predominant that now prevails in Maryland; and to this let us add, that we know that in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, there are many who would rejoice to see Jeff. Davis and his confederates hung, and that many a prayer is daily made in those States that a God of vengeance may in His mercy, remove from them the despotism under which they live, and give them the great boon left them by their fathers, and that the flag of the Union is now dearer to them than ever before.

BROADWAY JOBBER.

A PROJECTILE AND BOMB FOR THE PIRATES.

A gun manufacturer at Norwich, Conn., has manufactured a new and terrible weapon for arming vessels to cruise for pirates and Southern privateers. It is a cylindrical bomb, about twelve inches long and sharpened with a steel point, which is thrown from a heavy gun fired from the shoulder. The projectile sticks into the deck or side of a vessel and explodes in a few seconds after being discharged. Its effect is terrific, one shell being sufficient to clear a whole ship's deck. It is intended for close action.

THE "CONSTITUTION" AT ANNAPOLIS.

Official Statement of Facts in Regard to the Frigate Constitution.

United States Frigate Constitution, }
Brooklyn Navy-Yard, May 6, 1861. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There having appeared many contradictory reports in the papers regarding this ship while at Annapolis, some of them doing great injustice to the officers, midshipmen and crew, by stating that she had been captured by the Secessionists and recaptured by the Massachusetts Volunteers, the officers deem it their duty to make the following statement: The *Constitution* was never in the hands of the Secessionists, nor was any attack made upon her by them, nor were they at any time on board except while behaving in an orderly and respectful manner. Some time previous to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by Virginia, it became the opinion of many that, upon the passage of that act, the same state of affairs would be inaugurated in Maryland by the capture of the *Constitution*. Feeling convinced of this, the greatest vigilance was exercised by the officers and midshipmen of the Academy, which was, if possible, redoubled upon seeing the excitement and applause created throughout Maryland by the action of the Virginia Convention—the officers, midshipmen and crew remaining at their quarters during several nights, with guns loaded with shot or shell. Large parties of Secessionists were round the ship every day, noting her assailable points. The militia of the county were being drilled in sight of the ship in the daytime, during the night signals were being exchanged along the banks and across the river, but the character of the preparation. and the danger to the town in case of an attack, as one of the batteries of the ship was pointed directly upon it, deterred them from carrying out their plans. During this time the *Constitution* had a crew of about twenty-five men, and seventy-six of the youngest class of midshipmen, on board The ship drawing more water than there was on the bar, the Secessionists thought she would be in their power whenever they would be in sufficient force to take her. This state of affairs continued until the morning of the 21st April, when Gen. Butler, who had arrived from Havre de Grace in the *Maryland*, (the only steamer then in the neighborhood,) kindly consented to tow us out, at the same time placing on board some eighty or a hundred men to assist the crew in working the ship, part of them unarmed. At 7 A. M. the order was received to get the ship outside; the chains were slipped, the anchor was raised, and at 9 A. M. the ship was under way, in tow of the steamboat. After the most persistent efforts the ship was forced nearly over the bar by sundown. The steamer at this time went ahead to tow, and after having intentionally parted our hawser, seriously injuring one of the crew, and run the ship ashore, the captain backed his own vessel ashore, that he might not be of any further service. During the night information was received that obstructions were to be placed in the channel outside of the ship. All hands were called, and we commenced to kedge out. While this was going on, a squall came up and drove the ship ashore again. At early daylight a towboat hove in sight, bringing a bearer of dispatches from Havre de Grace. This boat was taken to tow the ship out. Anchoring in the Roads at 9 A. M., the ship remained outside for several days, keeping surveillance upon all vessels approaching the harbor; after which an order was received to proceed to New-York, which she did in tow of the *R. R. Cuyler*, Gen. Butler kindly consenting to allow his men to remain on board, to assist in working the ship in case we should have to cast off from the steamer.

To Gen. Butler, whose gallantry in pushing on to Annapolis with the troops under his command, is well known to the country, we are much indebted for the assistance he rendered us in towing the ship out, lending us men to assist in working her, and if it had been necessary, to assist in defending her. The officers and men lending prompt and cheerful assistance in all the work that was to be done.

THE OFFICERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

Father Point, C. E, May 5—6:30 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *North American* off the Point, now fully due. Weather pleasant, with a light easterly wind.

Heavy Failure of a Lumber Dealer.

Portland, Me, Saturday, May 4.

The *Courier* announces the failure of Joseph Hobson, the great lumber dealer of Saco, Me., with liabilities of $400,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Preston King, of Ogdensburg, and L. M. Morrill, of Augusta, Me.; Attorney-General C. G. Myers, Commander Pierce of the U. S. N., Lieut-Col. Keyes, of the U. S. A., Capt. Shuttleworth, of the U. S. Marine Corps, and M. Forrest and R. H. Lamson of the Navy, are at the Astor House.

Capt W. H. Gardner, of the U. S. N.; Capt. James Rowe, of Ithaca; F. S. Asta Burnaya, consul from Chili; Col John Fitch of Washington; A. Churchill, of England; Mayor F. Dodge, of California, and J. D. Castanedo and family, of Cuba, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

R. S. Payne, of California; John Edgerton of Havana, E. A. Hammond, of Berlin, W. F. Daw, of New-Hampshire, and E. Llewelyn, of Virginia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel

Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica and R. D. Anderson, of Upper Canada are at the Union Place Hotel

Major Lively, of the U. S. A.; C. E. McKay, of the U. S. Navy; Rev. John Leitch, of Scotland; R. John Leitch, of Scotland; R. F. Sparks, of Liverpool, J. Bancroft, of Ireland, and J. Schmidt, of Havre, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Ezra Lincoln, of Boston; S. Hooper, of Boston; J. Chlucop, of Moscow, and Col. C. F. Smith, of the U. S. A., are at the Brevoort House.

J. Sprague of Gibraltar; C. Paul of Havana, and J. G. Forbes, of London, are at the New York Hotel.

Jose Savilla, of Peru; R. Schwarts, of N. C., and W. Berry, of Paris, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Prices of English Carpeting Reduced!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana —G. W. White and lady, W. Quinlan, lady and servant, J. Cheldon, Dr. L. Sass, E. Lisner, Mrs. Larkin and daughter, Miss E. Elliott, Mrs. J. B. Hayce and son, G. Chancey, C. H. Vennard, Mrs. F. Haywood, A. B. Williams, Mrs. C. Jerry, Mrs. M. Livingston, Mrs. Douglass, Mrs. Lindsay, Miss R. Lockett, G. Townsend, Mrs. J. C. Merryman and servant, Mrs. Britt and child, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, L. A. Stone and family, F. Seger and lady, H. Brown, A. F. Roe and lady, Mrs. Benjamin, child and servant, J. B. Guignon and lady, S. Cooper, G. L. Dalton and wife, B. H. Thomas, R. Solomon, S. Isaacs, R. Schwartz, lady and child, O. Nelson and lady, Capt. J. Causlins, lady and child, R. Jardece, lady and child, M. Cummins, Miss H. Lanning, E. Dumas, L. Martch, J. B. Gauche and brother, S. Drake, L. Oliver, J. C. Broadwell and family, E. Wright, J. Phelan, J. E. Hazard and child, M. Robinson, G. Buhl, Capt. G. Dutton, J. Pingeon, G. Mason and brother, J. Belford and wife, F. Moritz, H. L. Williams, S. G. Porter, D. N. Conover, Mrs. M. York, F. Horton, W. R. Elliss, S. J. Hunter, J. Rliner. From Havana—L. Brock and son, V. Olwerte, J. Clark, W. M. Pratt, F. de Camps and family, Mrs. A. Shepard, E. Roussel, F. Garcia, A. J. Corona, J. G. Vega, J. Gaill, L. Font, J. Alandi and boy, L. Montes, S. Anduri, lady and child, J. H. Holdane, L. Duwritz, F. Segner, F. L. Jay, G. Harmony, F. de Zarin, M. Fernandez, H. Goodman, R. L. Petterson, J. Hackey, J. Hawthorn, A. Arias, W. F. Smith, Miss L. Wagner, John Potter, A. Goroman, M. Jones, Mr. Olivera and family, D. Ruiz, M. de Cardenas, R. Nagler, J. F. Forbes, P. Barker, J. Maurice, G. Sprague and servant, F. Opperman and family, W. G. Hamilton, L. Beckel, Mrs. M. Donnell, W. N. Ledgerwood, J. Volpini and lady, M. Russell, B. Hubbard and lady, G. R. Jeffries, Miss J. Jane, Miss M. Abel, J. M. Story, J. C. Fuller, M. Armand—Total 175.

In Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool—Mrs. Center and four daughters, Mrs. Alexander P. Eddy, J. Wilson and lady, W. M. Johns and daughter, McAllister Kirsoph, Fanny Curtis and child, Townsend Roberts, James Wall, C. Falconer, Noble Redpath, P. Laussan, Cowan Ellis, P. McLeod, E. S. Shaw, J. C. Moore, Capt. G. Mitchell, Murphy Aubury, Wolfe Folconer, Lentil Dempster, Melay Hooper, Dick Stevenson, C. Williams. Specie, $27,741.

In steamer Kennebec, from Philadelphia—Mr. Hosford, wife and child, Mr. Frank, wife and child, all of Alexandria.

In ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London—Mrs. Sarah Rich, of Boston; Mrs. Elizabeth Webber and family, of Boston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets..... 7 10 | Moon rises.. 2 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 5 14 | Gov. Island.. 6 03 | Hell Gate... 7 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 5.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) from Liverpool 24th, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse., 708 passengers, to S. G. Dale, arrived at Sandy Hook at 9:30, making the passage from port to port in 10 days and 19 hours. April 24, passed ships E. C. Scranton and Retreat, bound in; 26th ult 28 miles west Fastnet, passed steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool; 28th, passed ship Victory, bound East; 5th, passed steamships City of Washington and Bavaria, hence for England.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans April 26, and Havana 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. April 27, at 11 A. M., 206 miles S. E. from Pass a L'Outre, signalized bark Guiding Star, of Boston, from New Orleans for Cork. April 29, at 5:20 A. M., 15 miles N. E. of Havana, signalized Br. bark Lady Clark of London, strg. eastward.

Steamer Kennebec, Sanford, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence with mdse. to D. Bedlum.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship Challenger, Winsor, Liverpool 25 ds. with coal to Samuel G. Reed & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds throughout the passage. April 14, had a severe gale; blew away all three courses, 6 topsails, maintopgallant sail, jib boom, foretopmast staysail and spanker; they were blown completely from the yards, jackstays and all clean. The gale came on so sudden and violent that it was impossible to furl them; had no sail set on the ship for three ds. afterwards and was without mainsail, maintopgallant-sail and spanker for 5 ds.

Ship War Hawk, (of Boston,) Simmons, Liverpool April 3, with coal to C. Comstock. April 7, lat. 51, lon. 18 07, spoke ship Ann E. Hooper, from Liverpool for New-York. April 27, lat. 39, lon. 63, saw brig War Eagle of Philadelphia, dismasted and abandoned; had her in tow 8 hours, hoping to save her, but at 6 P. M. encountered a severe gale from W. N. W., parted hawser, and soon lost sight of the brig. Made South Shoal Lightship May 2, since then had westerly winds.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight April 5, with mdse and 58 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship George Hurlbut, Masson, Havre April 3, in ballast to master. March 9, on the outward passage, Lawrence Halsey, of Sag Harbor, died in a fit.

Ship Zuleika, (of Camden,) Glover, Liverpool April 1, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co —vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. April 13, experienced a heavy gale from N., during which shifted cargo.

Bark Eersilia, Rust, Glasgow 55 ds., with iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) De Harde, Bremen March 14, with mdse. and 178 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Spring Flower, (Br., of Sunderland,) Murray, Sunderland March 20, with coal to order.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Hodges, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Doyle, Elizabethport, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. W. T. Ritchie, Farwell, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Fisher, Edwards, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Thompson, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, York, Rockport 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Sea Witch, Tyler, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Lady Adams, Hadwin, Somerset for Piedmont.

Schr. Joseph Duell, Rondout, with coal, for Hartford.

Schr. Esquimaux, Presby, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. Emeline E. Porter, Beebe, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Hunter, Rackett, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Senator, Gladden, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

BELOW—One ship and two barks.

WIND—Sunset, S., clear.

Spoken, &c.

Addebarsu—schr., hence for Bordeaux, April 19, lat. 41 40, lon. 41 10.

Consignment—ship, hence, exchanged signals with, May 3, 15 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Geo. Green—ship, bound E., was passed, April 22, lat. 41 30, lon. 52.

Richard Alsop—ship, strg. E., exchanged signals with, April 25, lat. 40 35, lon. 63 12.

Samuel Watts—ship, bound E., was seen, April 26, lat. 39 47, lon. 61.

Wm. F. Storer—ship, bound E., was seen, April 22, lat. 41 08, lon. 51.

West Point—ship, bound E., was signalized, April 26, lat. 43 30, lon. 63 30.

Wm. A. Banks—bark, strg. eastward, was passed, April 29, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 56.

Webster—ship, bound E., April 17, lat. 41 30, lon. 42 30.

ATTENTION!

WAR

PRICES.

HOWE'S BALL PROTECTING SCALES.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Forty Second-hand Scales and Safes of other makers, taken in exchange for the above, for sale cheap.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

M. C. Eddy, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on TUESDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No 43 East 23d-st., all the elegant furniture in said house, consisting in part of Brussels tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair cloth, elegant mantel mirrors, rosewood marble top centre tables, &c.; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, hair mattresses, &c.; solid oak dining-room furniture, very rich French decorated dinner set, white China set, handsome cut glass ware, crockery, cutlery, &c.; also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as wet nurse; she has the best of City reference, and is 25 years of age. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 101 East 10th-st., second door from University-place, in the basement.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS this day, at French's Hotel Restaurant.